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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1877. NO. 120.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 27, 1877.

SENATE.

During the morning hour the Military Academy and Fortification Appropriation bills were called up. The amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to, and the bills passed without discussion.

The bill reported by the Judiciary Committee creating a sinking fund for the liquidation of the indebtedness due the Government by the Pacific Railroad Companies was laid aside.

The bill to ratify the agreement with certain band of the Sioux nation of Indians, and also with Northern Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians was taken up, with the understanding that it should not displace the Pacific railway measure, which should be called up at any time. A message was received from the House announcing the passage of the bill for counting the electoral vote. Soon a second message was received, announcing that the Speaker had signed the enrolled bill to be delivered to the President of the United States.

Mr. Allison introduced a bill to construe section 12 of the Pacific Railroad act of July 1st, 1862, and to determine the relation of the main line and branches. Referred. The bill provides that the Union Pacific Railroad and Burlington and Missouri Railroad shall pro-rate with each on terms to be established by the Secretary of the Interior, after making due investigation, and for this purpose he may employ three experts and otherwise obtain opinions and recommendations calculated to throw light upon the inquiry, the expenses to be paid by the railroad companies as fixed by him. The bill also empowers the United States Circuit Court to compel observance of such regulations as he may establish on the subject.

Mr. Wright called up the Senate bill to extend for two years from the 10th of March next, the act establishing the Board of Commissioners of Southern Claims. Passed, with an amendment providing that nothing in the bill shall be so construed as to extend the time for filing claims before said commission, or to enlarge its jurisdiction or authorize the filing of new claims.

The bill to ratify the agreement with certain bands of the Sioux nation of Indians and with the Northern Arapaho and Cheyenne Indians was passed.

The Pacific Railroad bill was again called up and read at length, when Mr. Thurman, in charge of the bill, yielded for an executive session, when the doors were reopened the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Wood, of New York, presented the memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce and 1,500 bankers and merchants of New York city, asking the repeal of all special taxes on national banks. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Knott, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report in the case of Belford, claiming to be Representative from the State of Colorado. He gave notice that he would call it up for consideration and action on next Tuesday. The report is in favor of the admission of the Representative.

Four members of the Returning Board of Louisiana were presented at the bar of the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms, but owing to the absence, at a caucus, of the Republican members, were temporarily withdrawn.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, Mr. Thatcher in the chair.

The committee, without adopting any important amendments, rose and reported the bill to the House, and it was passed.

The four members of the Louisiana Returning Board were again presented at the bar of the House, and the Speaker put the formal question to ex-Governor Wells what excuse he had to make. Governor Wells replied that two members of the board had not arrived, and asked time for conference to make their answer. The other members of the board made the same reply, and Mr. Lynde thereupon offered two resolutions, one adjudging the witnesses in contempt, the other ordering them to appear before the investigating committees and produce the papers called for, and in the meantime that they be kept in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Harris suggested as an amendment that the witnesses be confined in the common jail. [Murmurs of disapprobation on the Republican side.]

Mr. Page—Better have them taken out and hanged right away. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hoar asked whether the first two witnesses arrested had an opportunity of conference with their associates.

Mr. Lynde—I understand that they have been together since half-past eleven this morning.

Mr. Wells [without rising from his seat] —We have not.

The Speaker—The witness will be seated.

Mr. Garfield—These witnesses have been kept in durance and separated from each other. [Calls to order.] There can be no vote on the previous question without a hearing.

Mr. Tyrner [to Garfield]—You have been heard quite enough. We propose to dispose of this matter at once.

Mr. Kasson—I move that the House adjourn, unless gentlemen are allowed to have at least conversation on the subject.

Mr. Page—I move that, when the House adjourn, it be to meet on Tuesday.

Mr. Garfield—The House has not even heard the answers of these witnesses. They have them written in their hands and have not been heard.

After one vote, by yeas and nays, on a dilatory motion, Mr. Hancock proposed that the previous question be withdrawn, and that the witnesses have an hour to come and to prepare their answer. That arrangement was assented to on both sides, and the witnesses retired to the committee room.

Mr. Holman, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to deliver to James B. Eads or his assigns $500,000 in 6000 for the construction of jetties, etc., at mouths of the Mississippi river.

Mr. Buckner offered an amendment directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay $500,000 in United States bonds bearing five per cent. to J. B. Eads.

Mr. Holman said if Eads were paid in bonds, it would take $50,000 more out of the Treasury than if he were paid in money.

Mr. Huribut, of Illinois, supported the amendment, holding that under its contract with Eads the Government was bound to pay him in bonds.

Consideration of the bill was suspended, and the four members of the Louisiana Returning Board were again presented at the bar of the House. They sent up to the Clerk's desk their answer, which was read. They declare that in every one of their acts they acted with the most sincere respect and deference to the dignity and authority of the House and its committees, and with the desire and purpose of submitting in all good faith to every lawful requirement of the House and committee, and that if any act of theirs was a breach of the just privilege of the House, it was not so intended, but was without any purpose of fraud or of disobedience to lawful authority, and was solely in the honest purpose to discharge their official duty faithfully. They submit that they have not in law or in fact violated any privilege of the House, nor rendered themselves in any way justly amenable to be treated as in contempt of its authority. The answer then details the provisions of the law of Louisiana governing the action of the Returning Board in regard to elections. They State that until the fall canvass of the election on the State was completed, continuous control of the papers was absolutely indespensible, and that the moment those duties are ended all such papers are required to be deposited with the Secretary of State. This was done on or about the 5th of January, 1877, and the papers have ever since remained there without these witnesses having any control over them. The answer then gives a long legal argument against the right of the House or of Congress to go behind the report of the Returning Board as to the election of Presidential electors, and characterizes the attempt of the committee to possess itself of the papers as an act of usurpation which the committee or the House, after mature deliberation, would not persist in. They declare that neither of them knows of any fraudulent or false return on which they based their action, but that, on the contrary in every act and conclusion of theirs, they acted to the best of their knowledge and according to law and right. They say it is not in their power to surrender the papers called for, and they submit that if they are to be punished by the House, the guarantees of the Constitution are a most cruel mockery and folly. In conclusion, they state that they submit their rights as officers and their liberties as citizens to the protection of the laws of the land.

Mr. Lynde inquired whether the answer was sworn to.

The Speaker, after examining, said it was not.

Mr. Lynde suggested that, as a usual thing, such answers are under oath, and that that was parliamentary law.

The Speaker remarked that it had recently been the practice, and former Speakers had intimated that it was better to have answers sworn.

Mr. Hale—But only in a suggestive way.

The Speaker—Of course there is no rule to govern the case. The witnesses can be sworn now.

Mr. Lynde—I do not care about their being sworn. I move the previous question on the first resolution.

Mr. Kasson suggested that the resolution should define what the contempt consisted of.

Mr. Lynde replied that the record showed what offense the witnesses had been guilty of. It was not necessary in every order of the House that that should be restated.

Mr. Kasson—This is the first time that the House has been asked to give judgment of contempt. How can they purge themselves unless the contempt is defined?

Mr. Lynde—By appearing before the committee and producing the papers.

Mr. Kasson—Why not say so in the resolution?

Mr. Lynde—Because it is not necessary.

The resolution was again read. It simply recites that they be adjudged to be in contempt for violation of the privileges of this House.

Mr. Kasson—They can afford to go to jail on this principle.

The resolution was adopted, yeas 145, nays 87, a party vote, with the exception of Mr. Carr, of Indiana, who voted no.

The question now recurred on the second resolution, ordering the witnesses to appear before the special committee, of which William R. Morrison is Chairman, to produce all statements of votes and tally sheets of every polling place in Louisiana, together with affidavits, etc., and remanding them to the custody of the Sergeant at-Arms. The resolution was adopted, yeas 138, nays 76.

Consideration was then resumed of the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay five hundred thousand dollars to James B. Eads. Messrs. Blount and Clymer spoke in opposition to the amendment that payment be made in bonds, and Messrs. Foster and Conger in favor, but the House, without action, adjourned.

ELECTORAL BILL.

The President Gives His Views.

Bill to be Signed as Soon as Received

Work Under the Bill to Progress Rapidly.

Selection of Members of the Tribunal

The Democrats Object to Garfield.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 28, 1877.

The President's Views on the Electoral Bill.

The President has not yet received the compromise bill. Senator Conover, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, yesterday visited the Executive Mansion with the bill, but finding the President absent on a brief visit to Baltimore, was unable to deliver it to him. Senator Conover will present the bill to the President early to-morrow morning, and the latter, desirous that there should be no delay in the approval of the bill, immediately after lunch to-day returned to the Executive office and wrote a message, which he will submit to Congress with his approval of the bill. This message is not designed as an expression of the grounds upon which the bill receives Executive approval, but to set forth its eminent propriety in view of the complicated attitude of the Presidential question. The President has received numerous letters from gentlemen of influence and learning, designed to convey to him that it is his duty to interpose his veto power as a means of defeating the bill; that it is now the trying hour of danger, and that he should step forward as in previous times of emergency to stay such a radical invasion of the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

The President said that in one view some features of the bill might be regarded as a little stretch of the Constitution, but added: "I considered it in its essential particulars as within the scope of the Constitution. Congress, which has the power of legislate as to the matter of details, has agreed to abide the decision of the tribunal, unless the two houses unite in disagreeing, therefore making the acts of the tribunal their own acts, and covered by their responsibility in the premises, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, thus technically compassing any apparent extra constitutionality." The message will show that under existing circumstances a competent tribunal, such as provided by this bill, for the consideration and determination of doubtful questions, is a judicious move, and one which would of necessity command the confidence of the people, whatever might be the results growing out of the decisions of that tribunal. To use the President's own language, "the person who, through the decision of this tribunal, shall be declared elected President of the United States, can feel that he is justly entitled to its powers, more and emolumments; whereas, on the other hand, if he should secure the office through the existing crude forms of legislation and many of the peculiar circumstances attending his election, he would be in an office of executive authority without power and without respect. He would be there with at least the odium if not the reality of fraud, and would not have the support and confidence of the country. It matters not whether Governor Hayes or Governor Tilden be declared elected; the one so declared would have the assurance to himself that he is the Chief Magistrate of the entire Union, and of all the people." He said that "when all outside of the politicians and down to the sober, honest, independent sentiments of the people, those who have a real interest in the welfare and prosperity of the country, you find that they are in favor of the measure. They do not care so much about constitutional forms when the peace and honor of the country are at stake." The President said that he would sign the bill just as soon as presented to him, and that the question of the Presidency would then at the time designated go before a tribunal warranted by the Constitution and sanctioned by the formal enactment of Congress. As to the result, it rested with that tribunal to examine the grave powers entrusted to it with wisdom, judgment and integrity, so that the whole country might approve and applaud their verdict. The President said that no body of men were ever entrusted with a graver responsibility. Upon them, in a great measure, rested the future peace and prosperity of the Republic and the happiness and security and liberty of forty millions of American citizens. He further said that the experience of the Presidential election in the year of our Centennial jubulee would counsel the representatives of the people to remedy the defects in this portion of the organic law of the nation, and establish by constitutional amendment and legislation a tribunal invested with proper powers, to which all questions growing out of closely contested Presidential elections may be referred. He said that he had no doubt that this much desired result would be reached before the next return of the quadrennial election.

Work under the electoral bill will progress rapidly. Each of the two Houses will on Tuesday next proceed to select their members of the commission. The Senate, it is now conceded, will select Messrs. Edmunds, Morton and Howe, Republicans, and Bayard and Thurman, Democrats. The House Republicans want Hoar and Garfield as their representatives. The Democrats do not object to Hoar, but they say that General Garfield has already prejudged the case, having signed a partisan report stating that Hayes has carried the State of Louisiana. The Democrats deny the statements in this report, and urge that the issue ought not to be tried by any one who signed the document. The names of Tucker, of Virginia, and Abbott, of Massesippi, have been suggested on the part of the House Democrats, and very favorably received. The names of Messrs. Jenks, Lynde and McMahon have also been suggested. The Supreme Court will adjourn to morrow for three weeks, in order to give opportunity to the judges who may be selected for the commission to perform their duties in that connection. The sessions of the commission will be held in the Supreme Court rooms.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Charles Dodsworth, while on a drunken spree, shot and instantly killed Henry Sasse, a saloon keeper of Cumminsville, one of the suburbs of Cincinnati.

William R. Messick, Democratic sheriff-elect of Avoyelles Parish, La., wasshot and killed by policeman McMahon, who claims that he only fired to frighten, not to injure the deceased.

J. W. Stockton, chief clerk at the Willard Hotel, Louisville, shot on Friday by his employer, W. C. D. Phipps, died on Saturday morning. The affair produces more excitement there than has been known since the killing of General Nelson during the war.

Nathan L. Lehnheim, junior member of the banking firm of Lehnheim & Son, Montrose, Ala., was arrested in New York on Saturday, charged with presenting for discount at the Importers and Traders' Bank a forged note for $10,000. Lehnheim pleaded not guilty.

The Cincinnati *Gazette's* special from Lancaster, Ohio, says a pedlar called at the house of S. S. Chalfant, near Thornville, on Friday evening, and obtained permission to lodge one night. During the night he chloroformed the entire family and ransacked the house, carrying off $900 in money and $35,000 in drafts. The robber was traced to Lancaster, but was not apprehended.

Poor Economy

To have bad Bread when White Flour can be had at a reasonable price.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

New Extradition Treaty With Spain Now in the Hands of the President

An Outline of Its Main Features

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 28, 1877.

The New Treaty With Spain.

An official copy of the new treaty with Spain has been handed to the President. Its provisions have been carefully considered by him, and have received his approval. He will transmit this important paper to the Senate for ratification to-morrow or the day after. The main features of this treaty, as reported to the Government by cable, were published in these dispatches on January 8th. They may, however, be stated more in detail, as this subject will now receive much prominence. The treaty is not, as mentioned in unauthoritative statements, a revision of that of 1795, which was one of friendship, comity and navigation, but simply of extradition. Since his occupancy of the Executive office, it has been the constant determination of President Grant to negotiate no treaties unless based upon a broader view of international obligation and a wider scope of diplomatic intercourse within the range of the comity of nations. In the negotiations which were consummated in the important treaty now in the hands of the President, the United States has been met by the Government at Madrid with a degree of friendship and acquiescence which promises at no distant day the adjustment of diplomatic relations in matters of commerce and navigation which will be eminently satisfactory. At this juncture it is impracticable for the Spanish Government to proceed thus far, though incipient measures in that direction have already been taken. In regard to the treaty, now in the hands of the President, it is substantially agreed that the United States and Government of Spain shall, upon mutual requisitions by them or their ministers, officers or authorities respectively made, deliver up to justice all persons who, being charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged paper, committed within the jurisdiction of either, and other crimes designated, shall seek an asylum or shall be found within the territories of the other: provided, that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime or offense had there been committed, and the respective judges and other magistrates of the two governments shall have power, jurisdiction and authority, upon complaint made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive or person so charged, that he may be brought before such judges or other magistrates respectively, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if, on such hearing, the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining judge or magistrate to certify the same to the proper executive authority, that a warrant may issue for the surrender of such fugitive. The expense of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by the party who makes the requisition and receives the fugitive. The treaty also accords the right to try a criminal for any or all of the extraditable offenses for which he was charged, though they may not be stated in the requistion for the criminal's person. It is inferred that the treaty includes crimes committed in the Cuban and other Spanish colonies. The treaty will be transmitted to the Senate within a day or two, perhaps to-morrow, as it is now entirely ready.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 27, 1877.

THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS—MEMBERS OF THE TRIBUNAL CHOSEN.

The Republican members of the House of Representatives held a caucus this morning for the purpose of designating two of their number to be members of the House branch of the tripartite Electoral Commission. General Garfield (Ohio) was unanimously selected as one of the two, and upon a fourth ballot Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, was chosen as the other, the vote being: Mr. Hoar (Mass.) 42, and Mr. Hale (Me.) 40.

One vote was also cast for Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, although that gentleman had declined to be put in nomination.

These names will be presented to the House on Tuesday for election, together with those of three Democrats yet to be designated by a Democratic caucus.

The balloting was preceded by brief but somewhat animated discussion, in which Representatives Frye and Hoar were the principal participants. Mr. Frye insisted that "no doubtful Republicans" should be placed on this commission.

Mr. Hoar, being one of those at whom this remark was apparently aimed, repelled the imputation with earnestness, and stated that he neither sought nor wanted an appointment on the commission.

Mr. Frye then stated that he had no reference to Mr. Hoar, and added that he (Frye) had nominated Mr. Hale, he had not the slightest doubt of Mr. Hoar's fidelity to Republican principles, or of his discharging the duties that might devolve upon him with high ability and perfect fairness; but he (Frye) would object to the appointment of any weak-kneed Republican as a member of the tribunal, and he thought Mr. Willard, of Michigan, who had been a member of the joint committee, came within that catalogue. Mr. Willard made a very sharp and spirited reply, and the balloting proceeded with the result above stated.

The subject of engaging counsel to present the Republican case to the tripartite tribunal was left for consideration and action at an adjourned meeting of the caucus to be held next Monday. It was stated, however, that a number of eminent constitutional lawyers had already volunteered to give their services without fee. Hon. William M. Evarts was mentioned as being one of them.

SENATOR-ELECT HILL.

Visited the Senate chamber to-day, and was warmly greeted by Senators, Blaine among the first.

THE BILL NOT YET SIGNED.

Immediately after the electoral bill had been signed by the President of the Senate, Senator Conover, Chairman of the Committee on Engrossed Bills, carried it to the Executive Mansion, but arrived about five minutes after the President had left for Baltimore, under previous engagement. Senator Conover will carry the bill to the President on Monday. The President returned to Washington to-night.

THE OREGON ELECTORAL INVESTIGATION.

The sub-Committee of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections continued this afternoon taking testimony in relation to the Oregon electoral case. The first witness was A. Bush, of the banking firm of Ladd & Bush, of Salem, Oregon. Senator Mitchell asked him if he sent the following dispatch to C. E. Tilton, 115 Liberty street, New York, on the 24 day of last December: "Sabre cause can myriad be had for subject matter needed?" Witness presumed he sent it; the dispatch was in the business cipher of the firm, but he could not read it, as he had not the key of their cipher with him; the dispatch had no reference to $8,000; it had reference to paying fees of lawyers retained to argue before the Governor or in any of the courts against the issuing of an electoral certificate to Watts. Witness sent the dispatch at his own instance, though he had talked of this matter (the electoral case) with Bellinger, Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Oregon. Witness thinks that the word "myriad" in the dispatch signified $10,000. He received the following reply to the above dispatch: "No funds to be had." Bellinger told witness that he wanted $3,000 for lawyers' fees. On the sixth of December the London and San Francisco Bank advised witness' firm that $7,000 or $7,300 had been deposited with them, payable to the order of witnesses' firm; witness does not know for what purpose the money was placed at the disposal of his firm, but he understood from Bellinger that funds were to be raised, and he supposed this sum was for use in the electoral contest. He thinks a Mr. Griswold advised him that money would be placed in the London and San Francisco Bank, payable to the order of his firm. Witness was at the capitol building at Salem, about noon of the 6th of December, and saw Bellinger and State Treasurer Brown there. He went to the capitol on private business. He received the following dispatch from A. E. & C. Tilton, dated New York, on the 25th of November last: "Use all means to prevent certificate. Very important." Witness understood the dispatch to refer to Watts, but Tilton's firm afterwards it referred to Cronin, but witness thinks Tilton should, if he intended witness to understand that Cronin was the one to be prevented from getting a certificate, have been more definite in his dispatch. The dispatch of November 25th was the first witness received in relation to the Oregon electoral case; witness' firm hold a note for $8,000 signed by R. R. Thomson and J. C. Ainsworth, and indorsed by Senator Kelly and J. F. Miller. On the note witness' firm have paid a check of $3,000 drawn by Bellinger, and a check for $3,200 by Senator Kelly; $3,000 of the sum drawn by Senator Kelly was to pay lawyers fees. A little more than $15,000 was placed to the credit of witness' firm, ($8,000 on the note above mentioned, and $7,200 or $7,300 deposited in the London and San Francisco Bank. Witness understood from Bellinger that the sum ($15,000) was for use in the electoral matter. He received a dispatch from C. E. Tilton, December 6, saying: "Could do nothing; leave if you want lock telegraph." Witness understood by that that there were no funds to be had from New York. The lock referred to was for the vault of his bank. On the 7th of December, witness telegraphed Ladd & Tilton, of Portland, as follows: "Kentucky aggregate C. B. Bellinger; which was order for Ladd & Tilton to pay Bellinger $2,800. On the 6th of December witness received the following from New York: "Martin & Kenyon have deposited mediate dollars to your account. [Signed] C. Dimond." Received the following from San Francisco, December 6th: Deposited $7,330 for your bank. [Signed] G." Witness supposes "G" was W. C. Griswold, from whom he received the following dispatch December 6th: "The funds from New York will be deposited in bank here when it opens to-morrow. I know it, act accordingly. Answer." Witness received the following from Bellinger, December 8th: "Telegraph Ladd & Tilton to let Cronin have $5,000. He wants to start in the morning." Witness made the acquaintance of a Mr. Patrick about a week before the electoral college met. Senator Kelly introduced Patrick to witness; witness understood that Patrick represented some one in Nebraska, and that he (Patrick) was a Democrat, and much interested in the election of Tilden. The reason witness sent the dispatch of December 22 to C. E. Tilton, of 115 Liberty street, was on account of a dispatch received by witness from A. E. & C. Tilton, November 25th.

C. B. Bellinger, Chairman of the Oregon Democratic State Committee, testified: He met a man named Patrick the latter part of last November in the Clarendon Hotel, Portland, Oregon. He conversed with Patrick in relation to the Oregon electoral case, and of engaging counsel to argue against the issuing of a certificate to Watts, in case such argument should be necessary. Witness retained the firm of Thompson, Durham & Hill to argue against issuing the certificate. Hill is editor of the *Oregonian*, the leading Republican paper of Oregon, and witness did not know but the fact of Hill's being editor of this paper might be of benefit to the Democratic side of the question if he retained his firm; the main reason for retaining the firm was their great ability. Witness received one of three telegrams sent to Governor Grover from Portland, November 14: "Come down to-morrow morning, if possible. (Signed) Effinger, Nolner, Bellinger." The Governor did not come at once to Portland in reply to this dispatch, and when he did come he had but little to say. The committee continued the investigation this evening. Senator Mitchell introduced a large number of dispatches, many in cipher and without signature. The following are among them:

"NEW YORK, November 15.—*Hon. James K. Kelly, Portland, Oregon:* Upon investigation the legal opinion is that votes cast for Federal office holders as electors are void, and the person receiving the next highest number of votes should receive the certificate of appointment. The canvassing officer should act on this view, and the Governor's certificate of appointment be given to the elector accordingly and the subsequent certificate of the votes of electors be dated back specifying how they voted. This will force Congress to go behind the certificates and open the way to go into the minutiæ in all cases, which is not only right but will relieve the embarrassment of the situation.

[Signed] A. S. HEWITT."

"NEW YORK, November 16.—*To Hon. L. J. Grover, Salem, Oregon:* We have private advices that your State is close, and that the official count will be required to determine it, and that the Republicans are privately making preparations to defeat us, and delude you into an expression as to the result. Be careful that the count is honest and be certain of the result before you give it. A. S. HEWITT.

"Chairman National Democratic Committee."

"NEW YORK, November 19, 1876.—*To Dr. George L. Miller, Omaha, Neb.:* Yes, go yourself. Will write you at Salem, also telegraph. W. T. P."

"OMAHA, NEB., November 19, 1876.—*To Wm. T. Pelton, 150 Gramercy Park, New York:* Will send better man first train, 11:45 A. M. Will telegraph.

"GEORGE L. MILLER."

"OMAHA, NEB., November 19.—*W. T. Pelton, 150 Gramercy Park, New York:* Can't wait. Can reach destination Saturday morning. Will this be in time? Answer instantly. GEORGE L. MILLER."

"OMAHA, NEB., November 19.—*W. T. Pelton, 150 Gramercy Park, New York:* My going out of question. Better man gone with authority to open letters and telegrams. GEORGE L. MILLER."

"OMAHA, NEB., November 27, 1876.—*W. T. Pelton, 150 Gramercy Park, New York:* Do what you think best. Will write you promptly. On a still hunt Nebraska, which you will hear from. GEORGE L. MILLER."

"NEW YORK, December 7, 1876.—*C. C. Bellinger, Portland, Oregon.*—See the three certificates of the votes cast reach their destination without fail. If the Governor certifies certificates only to electoral college as finally counted, and supplemental certificates are made afterwards, showing the college as originally constituted, with the changes and reason therefor. See that every point is covered.

"A. S. HEWITT,

Chairman of the Democratic National Committee."

"NEW YORK, November 8, 1876.—*Hon. Lafayette Lane, Roseburg, Oregon;* See Pelton's telegrams to Bellinger. If necessary go to Portland. Give us prompt information. "OL. COX, W. T. PELTON."

"SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., December, 1876.—*Hon. J. K. Kelley, Oregon:* Headquarters telegraph me my request granted as first asked. Shall I remain here to-morrow. Will programme be carried out? Answer. PATRICK."

"SAN FRANCISCO, December 6, 1876.—*Governor Grover, Salem, Oregon:* Accept my congratulations. You have saved the republic. "JAMES D. FAY."

"PORTLAND, December 1, 1876.—*Hon. S. J. Tilden, 157 Gramercy Park, New York:* Heed scantiness cramp emerge peroration nothouse survivor bronze of plameter dotish hothouse exactness of services highest cunning doitiest of a galvanic survivor by accordingly respectful merciless of Senator inconsequent coalesce. "GABBLE."

"NEW YORK, November 27, 1876.—*J. N. Patrick, Salem, Oregon:* Secure your point at all hazards. Communicate with me immediately.. DAVIS."

"COLUMBUS, O., November 15, 1876.—*Hon. J. K. Kelley, Salem, Oregon:* Have the electoral work into the hands of giving Watts, Postmaster, certificate. He was clearly ineligible to be voted for.

"JNO. G. THOMPSON."

REORGANIZING THE ARMY.

The commission for the reform and reorganization of the army have reported to the President that there has been a very general discussion and interchange of opinions by them, but other important matters have so occupied their time that they have not been able to give the matter before them that attention and deliberation that the importance of the subject demands, and they report that they are not prepared at this time to submit a plan or make proper recommendations for the reform and reorganization of the army. The report is signed by Secretary Cameron, Senators West and Cockrell, Congressmen Banning and Hurlbut, and Generals Sherman and Meigs. The commission convened last August, and it is not likely that a report will be made during the present session of Congress.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Postmasters—Joseph Harriman, at Waterloo, N. Y.; George A. Mercer, West Chester, Pa.; Henry R. Smith, Canton, Miss.; John A. Stephenson, Springfield, O.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate in executive session to-day, confirmed nominations, viz: S. W. Rathburn, Postmaster at Marion, Iowa, and George R. Bucknor, Postmaster at St. Charles, Missouri.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF INDIANS.

The Commissioners of Indian Affairs are daily in receipt of letters complaining that the Indians in the Northwest need food and clothing; that there is not a supply to give them, owing to the appropriations being exhausted; there is no money to buy ammunition to hunt game with, and that they are generally in a deplorable condition.

INTERNAL REVENUE—THE COMMISSIONER'S STATEMENT TO THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

Upon an interview with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue it is found that his exact statements to the Committee of Ways and Means upon the amendatory Internal Revenue law, were misapprehended to some extent. The commissioner considers that the present tax upon capital and deposits, as provided by law, is large enough against State banks and private bankers, and that he has made no recommendations to the Committees of Ways and Means to increase that tax. He called the attention of the committee to the fact that there were certain bankers in the country who did a large loan business on funds which they alleged did not come under the designation of capital or deposits, and were therefore exempt from taxation by the United States under existing laws. The Commissioner thinks it was proper that Congress should be apprised of these facts, so that if in their judgment it was right to provide for taxing this class of bonds, the necessary legislation therefor, might be provided.

TILDEN'S UNPAID INCOME TAX.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Raum has addressed the following letter to United States Attorney Bliss, under date of January 25th:

SIR: Your favor of the 22d inst., advising me of the institution of a suit against the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, for the recovery of $150,000 of unpaid taxes, due upon income, has been received.

In reply I have to state that your action in this matter has my approval. My aim has been to treat Mr. Tilden just as I would any other citizen. If he owes the Government taxes and declines to pay them, I see no reason why he should be exempt from prosecution more than any other citizen. While the canvass lasted I thought it unwise to institute proceedings against him, and the instructions from this office of September 26, 1876, to you in regard to suit for income tax, were the same that were given to a number of other United States District Attorneys, when it was believed taxes of that description were due the United States. I trust that you will put your successor in possession of all the facts in connection with the subject, so that when the time comes for trial he will be prepared to present the cause of the United States in such manner as the merits of the case require.

M'DONALD'S PARDON.

McDonald's pardon has not yet been issued by the President, though it will be in a few days. It is strongly indorsed by the Attorney General. No action has been taken with reference to the pardon of Joyce, nor are there any present indications that there will be.

A LONG SIEGE.

The investigation by the Committee on the Powers, Privileges and Duties of the House in Counting the Electoral Vote is likely to continue several weeks, as the Sergeant-at-Arms has sent special deputies to Ohio and elsewhere for witnesses.

JUSTICE DAVIS TOO BUSY TO ACCEPT.

A friend of Associate Justice Davis furnishes the following: Judge Davis is so much occupied now, and will be for the next six weeks, in preparing opinions upon cases assigned to him by his Associate Justices, that his immediate resignation could not now take place without injustice to his present duties, which precludes him from any decision as to his acceptance of the Senatorship.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS

Has been confined to bed by severe prostration for several days. The physicians say there is no immediate danger of death, although the patient himself is of a different opinion.

RUNAWAY.

This afternoon, while Attorney General Taft and family were driving down Thirteenth street, the horses took fright and ran away. On turning the corner at F street, one of the horses fell, the result being the breaking of a wheel, thus stopping the vehicle. None of the inmates of the carriage were injured.

TROOPS TO BE SENT AWAY.

It is reported to night that a number of troops stationed here for some time will be ordered to Fortress Monroe and Governor's Island, and others to points in the West where their services are in demand in the spring campaign against the Indians.

THE PERILS OF THE SEA.

Drifting About in an Open Boat.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 26.—The schooner John Bright arrived this evening from Tahiti, having on board Captain Stewart, of the ship Ada Iredale, and three apprentice boys. The ship was from Newcastle for this port, with a cargo of coal. October 13th, latitude 15° south, longitude 180° west, a fire was discovered in the lower hold.

In thirty-six hours from the time the fire was discovered, the gas generated, exploded, and blew up the decks. Finding and other attempts to save the ship useless, the five boats (three in number) were launched, and the ship's company, consisting of the captain, two mates, carpenter, cook, steward, five boys, and twelve able seamen, entered them. The captain took with him the ship's papers, nautical instruments, charts, and such an amount of bread and water as could be got, and shaped a course for the Galagapos Islands, about one thousand two hundred miles distant. Soon after leaving the ship the captain's boat capsized and was lost, and all in the other boats (three in number) were distressed, and the provisions on board. The boat was righted again and the men were picked up. In a few days, finding the supplies and provisions getting him back, the Captain abandoned the design of reaching the Galapagos and started for the Marquesas Islands, 3,000 miles distant. On the 20th day of the boats capsized, and the carpenter was drowned. The rest of the crew were taken on board the other boats. All the boats kept together, but in rounding, by one lost, and from that time until November 9th, when they reached Island Dominick of the Marquesas group, all hands were restricted to three wine glasses of water per day, and throughout the time in the boats to two biscuits per day. The weather was very rough portions of the time, and the sufferings severe. At night the boats were made fast to each other and kept together. The schooner John Bright was found at Marquesas, and all hands took passage in her for Tahiti, arriving there December 12. Here the captain paid off the officers and crew in bills on England and discharged them, except the apprentice boys, two of whom he shipped. The others, with the captain, left Tahiti December 20. The Ada Iredale was an iron ship.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

A Norfolk telegram says Alexis and Constantine enjoyed a day's quail shooting on Friday and on Saturday went on a fox hunt.

Master G. Paul Smith, well known as the "boy actor," died suddenly yesterday of heart disease in Brooklyn. He was seventeen years of age.

J. B. Ford & Co., the New York book publishers, have gone into bankruptcy for the second time, having failed to carry out the terms of their first compromise with their creditors. They now offer thirty cents on the dollar, payable in sixteen monthly instalments.

A dispath from Williamsport, Pa., announces the death of Rev. Seymore Coleman, for many years a prominent clergyman in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a member of the Troy Conference in the State of New York, in the eighty third year of his age.

Jacob Hermance, who failed at Ellenville, N. Y., for some $300,000, has returned there at the request of his creditors. His glass works and contents, in the hands of the assignee, were burned on Saturday morning. To add to the misfortunes of Ellenville four tanneries have stopped work, owing to the withdrawal of railroad facilities, and Wilhelm H. Cox, merchant of Deckertown, has made an assignment, liabilities $50,000, assets $25,000.

Charles P. Wetmore, twenty six years of age, died in Cincinnati at five o'clock yesterday morning, of hydrophobia, after suffering fearfully from the attack since Thursday last. Deceased was bitten last summer three times by one dog and once by another. The symptoms first manifested themselves on Thursday, but he did not summon a physician until Friday, who did not fully comprehend the case. The case developing more fully on Friday night, another physician was called, who could only relieve the patient with hypodermic injections. Wetmore was a native of St. Johns, New Brunswick.

FIRE RECORD.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., January 28th.—Porter, Tennant, Boyts & Co.'s foundry was destroyed by fire this morning at five o'clock. Loss $15,000; insured. The Baltimore House, adjoining, was also destroyed. Loss $3,000; insured.

The large boarding house of J. G. Cummiug, in Hallowell, Maine, was burned last night. The loss is small, but while the furniture was being removed an explasion occurred in one of the rooms, supposed to have been gunpowder, seriously injuring four persons.

Merriman's block on Ford street, Hartford, Conn., in which were located the Plimpton Manufacturing Company, Seidler & May, furniture manufacturers, and George D. Bartlett, clothier, was totally destroyed by incendiary fire yesterday morning. Total loss $220,000; insurance, $144,000; loss of the Plimpton Company, $120,000; insurance, $70,000, in a large number of companies. Seidler & May's loss, $30,000; insured for $24,250; loss

The Commercial.

MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1877.

THE Democratic party is sick again. Its present ailment is political lumbago.

MARAT WATTERSON'S one hundred thousand armed Democrats have vanished into thin air.

SEVERAL of the Western States are complaining that unless something is speedily done in the way of artificial fish propagation they will presently be out of brain phosphorous. By all means save the pisces.

SENATOR CONKLING, of New York, says the Indianapolis *Journal*, spoke very earnestly for Indiana Republicans in the Senate. So far as remembered, he didn't do any speaking for them during the campaign.

THE lower branch of the Indiana Legislature is composed of a pack of cowards. It has tabled the resolution to investigate Attorney General BUSKIRK and certain members of the Legislature charged with gambling.

IN 1872, during the count of the Presidential vote, Mr. CONKLING offered a resolution that "the duty of the joint convention is ministerial only," and that there was "no right to go into an inquiry into the effect of any vote."

THE threat of Mr. GOODE, of Virginia, in the House, "pass the bill or take civil war," reminds us of the old pro-slavery days; and the passage of the bill, under such a menace, was worthy of the brightest day of Northern doughfaceism and subserviency.

JUDGE JEREMIAH S. BLACK, who pronounced the compromise bill unconstitutional, and argued actively against it, entirely changed his sentiments before the bill passed, and worked with the zeal of a new convert for the passage of the bill. He is TILDEN'S attorney, and always works for the side that pays best.

A COMPANY of practical men has secured the site at Buffalo for a refinery of ten thousand barrels daily capacity on the strength of such supplies as it can obtain by rail, and the somewhat oversanguine *Advertiser* of that city thinks that Buffalo can easily secure the leading position among the oil marts of the country.

THE contact of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* with the manufacturers of New England is an intimate one, and it doubtless speaks the minds of many of the most intelligent and enterprising of them, when it says that there is a growing anticipation of a better business during the coming season than for two or three years past.

THE sad mess that the telegraph operator at the railroad depot at Tallahassee, Florida, made of his testimony after being previously coached by TILDEN'S attorney, FIELD, is the most disgraceful partisan display that has yet been made. He couldn't tell his own lies straight, on cross-examination, and will probably be prosecuted for perjury.

ANIMATED by the true spirit of reform, the Republican State Senate proposes to institute an examination into the several departments of the State government, with a view to the reduction of both force and salaries, wherever practicable. Were the Democrats in control of the State government, and in the ascendency in the Legislature, investigation would be the very last thing they would think of.

BRIGHAM YOUNG does not appear to have much confidence in some of his brethren. "Show some of the Elders in Israel," he says, "according to their present conduct, a dollar on one side and eternal life on the other, and I fear they would choose the dollar." Even BRIGHAM himself has been suspected of a strong love for the dollar; why should his Elders be required to be better than he?

THE election of BEN. HILL to the Senate from Georgia is not a matter for Republicans to rejoice over; but we are glad that he was preferred to NORWOOD, who is simply an obstructive, with about the ability of a log or a stone. BEN. HILL belongs to the better class of Georgians, and his resistance, in the House, to the demagoguism of FERNANDO WOOD was in the highest degree creditable to him.

IF Russia insists upon war, we shall probably be kept moderately busy while the struggle lasts. It is stated that agents for extensive land-owners in Southern Russia have lately bought large quantities of agricultural machinery for shipment to Odessa. Most of it comes from Western manufacturers, and it is intimated that the Russian Government will make similar purchases in order to improve the cultivation of Government lands.

THE last published statement of business failures in the United States, and a comparison of that statement with others that have preceded it, developes the singular fact that the average of failures is lower in Pennsylvania than in nearly all the other States. The number of failures to every one thousand firms reported in 1876 was 6.3 in New Hampshire, 8.5 in New Jersey, 8 in Missouri, 7.4 in Kansas, 6.2 in Delaware and 9 in Pennsylvania; while in all the other States the range is from 10.4 in Arkansas to 20.6 in Massachusetts, 28.2 in Rhode Island, 27.4 in Michigan and 25.8 in New York city. For the series of years running back to 1870 the average percentage in Pennsylvania has been 8, going to its highest, 9.3, in 1875. "Naturally," says the *Public*, "the proportion of failures to firms in business is greatest at the great commercial centers, where fierce competition for the great prizes of trade causes overcrowding and prompts to dangerous ventures. It should be least in the agricultural regions of the North, were very many of the dealers or manufacturers enjoy a sure and steady custom with comparatively little competition or risk. Accordingly the highest general average is found in this city. We regret that the figures given by the agency do not enable comparison to be made with other cities. But as the general average in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois, Ohio and Missouri, includes the operations of large cities, and yet is not greater than that of some States almost wholly agricultural, it must be inferred that the ratio of failures is higher in this than in other cities, excepting, perhaps, Boston and Providence. The remarkable effect of recent disasters in cotton and woolen manufacture is shown clearly in the rising proportion of failures in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut. Perhaps lumber operations in part explain the marked increase in Michigan, Maine and Minnesota. Considering the prostration of the iron interest, the steadiness of the proportion of failures in Pennsylvania is surprising." It adds:

Where is it safest to deal, and to trust? In some States, the ratio of failures never rises above one per cent. in a single year, while in others it sometimes exceeds three per cent., and ordinarily exceeds ten in one thousand. These differences are not accidental. They spring from the great dependence of all industry and trade in certain States upon particularly precarious crops or branches of traffic.

But to business men as well as to students, these figures will suggest many other considerations. It is not an accident that the ratio of failures is so steady and so light in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio, while fluctuating so widely and rising so high in Michigan, Iowa, North Carolina and Georgia. The enlightened statesman, who studies facts that they may guide to wise measures, may well investigate the causes of these phenomena.

THE statistics of the British grain movement for last year, which have just come to hand, are of more than ordinary interest at this time, when active speculation in our Western markets seems to have culminated, at least for the present, and considerable anxiety is felt to penetrate the future of the market. The imports from this country, according to the figures of the New York *Bulletin*, aggregated 19,299,785 cwts., a decrease of 4,864,125 cwts. compared with 1875, and 3,748,777 cwts. compared with 1874. Of the gross total last year, 43¼ per cent. was received from the United States; of that country in its efforts to get abreast of modern civilization are all the more worthy of praise and encouragement.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS

The revenue of the State, as our readers well know, is derived mainly from taxation upon corporations, and not from a tax upon the people; and they have also learned from Governor HARTRANFT'S message, that the business depression has operated so severely upon these corporations that the State revenue has been seriously affected and curtailed.

The gross revenues of the State from all sources, in 1876, amounted to $6,073,890, and they are as likely to be less in 1877 as more. Putting it at six millions, let us look at the demands that are sure to be made upon this sum in the regular administration of the government.

In the first place, the expenses of the State government are $1,275,000; soldiers' orphan schools, $400,000; common schools, $1,125,000; sinking fund and interest on loans, $1,600,000; geological survey, $50,000; public buildings and grounds, $100,000; military expenses, $225,000; pensions, $35,000; State institutions, $125,000; miscellaneous but unavoidable expenses, $225,000. This gives us a total of $5,260,000, leaving a balance of but $740.000 for charitable institutions and other extraordinary demands upon the treasury of the State. Last year these charitable institutions got $523,401; and allowing a similar amount this year, there will be but $216,600 as a margin for the State to come and go upon in its expenditures.

But no such sum as $525,000 will satisfy the men who are now making their annual raid upon the State Treasury. The University of Pennsylvania wants an appropriation of $125,000; if she gets it, Jefferson Medical College will also demand $100,000; Danville Hospital wants $125,000; the new Insane Hospital near Philadelphia will want at least $125,000; Warren Hospital will need $100,000; the proposed new Penitentiary in the middle part of the State will ask for at least $125,000, and the Reform School at Morganza want, somewhere in the neighborhood of $200,000. Here are demands for $900,000, and when to this is added the necessary appropriations for the deaf and dumb, blind and feeble-minded, and other charitable institutions throughout the State, the total will run up to $1,500,000, or about $900,000 more than the State can possibly have to give.

It is plain, therefore, that if the Legislature provides for the necessities of the ordinary run of charitable institutions, at the same rate it did last year, and keeps up its work upon the unfinished hospitals at Danville and Warren, it will not have a cent of surplus revenue at its disposal; and it must either levy new taxes or refuse all such applications as are made by the two medical universities at Philadelphia.

When, a few years since, the Legislature made large appropriations to these universities, for the establishment, as was alleged, of hospitals open to the use of the needy from all parts of the State, the pledge was solemnly given by those who appeared for both, that no further demand should be made upon the generosity of the State; yet here we see them both back again, in open violation of that promise. The only way to treat such applications is to meet them with a plain and emphatic refusal. The State has no money to spare for such purposes, but if she had there are many deserving institutions that have never yet been helped, and have a prior claim.

We advise the members of the Legislature to get by heart the figures which show that the State has no revenue to give to institutions outside of the ordinary channels of its benevolence, and that she cannot afford to lavish a quarter of a million upon two rival medical schools in Philadelphia. The insane hospitals at Philadelphia, Warren and Danville are public necessities; a new penitentiary for the middle counties of the Commonwealth is also a necessity, and some steps must be taken to relieve the Western Penitentiary from the terrible pressure upon it of the steadily increasing list of convicts in the western counties. When these are all properly attended to, we submit that the representatives of the people will find that they have no money to spare for other purposes. The existing penitentiaries, houses of refuge, asylums for the deaf and dumb blind, insane and the feeble-minded must all be kept up, and provision made for the extension of these public benefits to all who need them; and when that is done the ability of the State is exhausted.

Every year, as regularly as it comes, witnesses these outside demands for money from the Legislature, and every year, for some years past, the State has grown less and less able to meet them. However meritorious the claims may be, they do not come within the prescribed limits of State charity; and the duty of the Legislature is to see that the State is not burdened by yielding to the clamor that is made in their favor.

SO far is Judge DAVIS from hesitating about accepting the Senatorship from Illinois, as intimated by dispatches from Washington, that he has, according to a dispatch from Bloomington, Ill., where he resides and where his purposes are well known, already made known his willingness to accept, and will at once make his preparations for resigning his place upon the Supreme Bench. It is utterly improbable that any man living would decline a Senatorship.

DEMOCRATIC newspapers and politicians indicate considerable chagrin at the election of Judge DAVIS as Senator from Illinois, and the increasing probability that the Republicans will have a majority of the Electoral Commissioners. Some of TILDEN'S friends admit that they have been caught in their own scheme, and might as well give up. It is known that telegrams were sent from New York to Illinois urging the dropping of DAVIS' name from the candidacy for Senator.

THE *Times* and *Tribune*, of New York, both take the ground that HAYES' election is assured by the present *status* of the Supreme Court, and that all doubt of a Republican triumph is removed. Some of the Democratic leaders hint that DAVIS continues on the bench until the fourth of March, and therefore will be entitled to a place on the Compromise Committee. But they admit that such a proceeding would be undignified, and the chances are that he will resign at once, so as to allow his successor to be appointed.

JUDGE DAVIS was, in his early life, a Whig, and, although a native of Maryland, an anti-slavery Whig. His hostility to slavery was worked into him, as a part of his very being, when he was young, and is not likely, therefore, to wash out or fade. We know that an anti-slavery renegade is the word the Judge as being in any way akin to such fellows as JULIAN, THUMBULL, DOOLITTLE and PALMER. They were anti-slavery men from mere sentiment, while the Judge was one from profound and sincere conviction.

THE intelligence and energy with which Japan continues to advance along the paths of modern civilization is indicated by the last annual report of the Japanese Minister of Education, from which it appears that in 1875 the number of schools was over 30,000, and of pupils 2,000,000. In 1874 there were 18,712 elementary schools, with 1,725,197 pupils, an increase of 10,714 schools and 297,155 pupils upon the preceding year. The income of the schools fees, taxes, funds, Government appropriations and miscellaneous sources, including the large item of more than a million *yen* from voluntary contributions, was 3,794,123 *yen* or United States dollars, or twice as great as in the preceding year; while the value of the school property had increased from not quite three to nearly five and three-quarters million dollars. The number of private schools had decreased from 2,350 to 2,224, a significant testimony to the superiority of the public system. When it is considered that Japan is poor, both in accumulated wealth and in natural resources, the extraordinary energy developed of late years by the Government

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THE New York *Journal of Commerce* is nothing if not Democratic. It goes outside of the record to find an excuse for the people of the Southern States, who are now repudiating their debts. The excuse is that the debts were imposed upon the people by the carpet-bag government of those States; while the fact is that North Carolina's debt, now proposed to be "scaled," was contracted under the management of natives of that State, and by loaning State credit to railroads either bankrupt or on the verge of bankruptcy. Virginia and Tennessee have practically repudiated their indebtedness by ceasing to pay interest on the principal. Neither of these States have had carpet-bag governments, and in none of the repudiating States was the debt created under any outside influence. The Virginia debt has come down from the period before the war, and the only carpet-bag government he has had has been that of Governor WALKER, a Democrat, now a Democratic Representative in Congress. The fact that the Southern repudiating States are all Democratic takes away all reproach from the act of repudiation, in Democratic estimation.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The singers for the Boston Tabernacle meetings are divided into five complete choirs.

A great "whisky suit" is spoken of in the New York papers. Whisky suits here are generally rags.

Deeming it his duty so to do, Rev. Dr. Deems, Vanderbilt's minister, is preparing a biography of his patron.

Last year the oil region was almost bankrupt; this year there are millions of dollars of speculative capital lying idle.

Do you know that the New England exclamation, "I swan," is a condensed classic meaning "I will swear by all the gods?"

The Hoosac Tunnel line is to receive an additional equipment of twenty-eight hundred freight cars. This looks like business.

Among the latest consumers of American fabrics are the Chinese, for whom small squares of carpets on which to say their prayers are made.

A gentleman's "only surviving child" was recently buried in Vermont, and the father and his neighbors actually stood by and witnessed the horrible atrocity.

The first of the Moody meetings was held in Boston yesterday. The guarantee fund and subscriptions amount to $31,400. The sum expended on the Tabernacle was $15,059.

We haven't got to send to Russia for leather any more, for we can now, thanks to a Connecticut tanner, make it with the Russia perfume, and all as good as imported.

The infamous Younger brothers are now engaged in the peaceful avocation of painting pails in the Minnesota State prison. They should have been made to kick the bucket.

The severe cold weather has greatly injured the eucalyptus trees planted upon the shores of Louisiana bayous to counteract the effects of malaria which arise from the low grounds.

Japan having some time ago bought an American iron-clad ram, is now about to import some sheep from this country. The introduction of our cowsful weather bureau will be next in order.

It isn't often that a mint can be hired, but the mint at Brussels, Belgium, finds business so dull that it has made a proposition to the United States Government to coin silver for Uncle Samuel.

The *Economist* thinks it is now absolutely certain that there will be no more shrinkages in values in the dry goods trade, and this foundation having now been reached, the word is "forward."

It is a very significant fact that of the $12,000,000 taxes now in arrears in New York city, more than seventy-five per cent. are due from property used as stores and offices and for other business purposes.

A New York lady was surprised on the occasion of her wedding the other day, to receive as a present an article of silver she had presented to a bride six months ago. This shows how hard the the times are.

The French census, just completed, shows that the population of Paris is 1,-936,738, and as it was only 1,851,783 in 1872, the number of inhabitants has increased to the extent of 84,955 in five years.

Winding up business. The Swiss export returns for the year 1875 show that the export of watches to the United States declined forty-three per cent. in that year, making a decline of sixty-two per cent. the past two years.

To people born and raised in the East, it is hard to realize that California has a territory four times as large as either New York or Pennsylvania, or twenty-four times as large as Massachusetts, yet it is nevertheless a fact.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.

2. They have now, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.

3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.

4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.

5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose,

6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they suggive valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.

7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.

8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.

9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of the facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, a commissions being paid by the publishers.

10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.

11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and F streets, or 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg.
Send for circular

IT will be good news to those who dislike to see our streets disfigured, in all directions, by huge telegraph poles, that there is a prospect, at some time or other, of getting rid of this unsightly nuisance. The Philadelphia *Press* says:

Overhead telegraphs are rapidly disappearing throughout Europe. In London, for some time past, the telegraph department, which is now in the hands of the State by purchase, has done a great deal to abolish the long lines of wire dangerously stretching overhead, and to carry them along in iron pipes underground. In Prussia scarcely a telegraph post remains. A new line from Berlin to Halle will run entirely underground, and an official order lately announced that this must be the way hereafter. Germany in general will probably follow Prussia in particular in this respect. France and Italy are also "following suit," as Hoyle would say. In Canada some steps toward alteration and improvement in this direction have been taken of late, and the United States, which ought to have led in this matter, is well disposed to fall in with the change. The great difficulty is the cost, which is heavy in towns. It is estimated that $2,500 per mile would about cover the expense of laying down the iron pipes under London pavements—quite apart from the cost of the pipes themselves, and of the continuous wires within them. In small towns and in country places it is less expensive. Telegraph poles, it must be confessed, do not improve the scenery anywhere."

AN effort will be made to-day to get the Texas Pacific Railroad bill before the House of Representatives. The proposed measure is a compromise or consolidation of a number of conflicting projects for branch and parallel roads. The construction of a Southern trans-continental road from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific ocean would doubtless prove a blessing not only to the immediate sections, but to

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BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, January 20, 1877:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 915,165 02
Overdrafts		7,845 26
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		250,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		200,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages		50,024 68
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	$ 85,707 80	
Due from other National Banks	10,027 39	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	6,841 22	
		99,576 41
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures		153,149 21
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid		4,368 84
Premiums Paid		16,052 50
Checks on Banks not in Clearing House	$ 3,177 17	
Exchanges for Clearing House	49,639 89	
Bills of other National Banks	2,216 00	
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	1,187 16	
Legal Tender Notes	75,500 00	
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, five per cent. of Circulation	9,000 00	
		136,476 16
		$1,031,105 11

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 500,000 00
Surplus Fund	160,000 00
Other Undivided Profits	1,714 84
National Bank Notes Outstanding	175,490 00
State Bank Notes Outstanding	1,140 00
Dividends Unpaid	8,967 00
Individual Deposits subject to Check	$761,727 88
Demand Certificates of Deposit	1,400 00
Due to other National Banks	9,899 39
Due to State Banks and Bankers	7,961 86
	780,988 13
	$1,631,108 13

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS:

I, W. McCandless, Cashier of the Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. MCCANDLESS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of January, 1877.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
J. W. COOK,
D. R. GALWAY,
JOSHUA RHODES, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GERMAN NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, January 20, 1877:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 928,434 38
Overdrafts		1,423 29
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		250,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		4,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages		32,272 36
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	$ 80,446 80	
Due from other National Banks	81,987 47	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	4,349 47	
		166,783 74
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures		59,254 85
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid		9,794 14
Premiums Paid		625 00
Checks and other Cash Items	$ 821 33	
Exchanges for Clearing House	11,923 11	
Bills of other National Banks	20,305 00	
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	2,270 04	
Specie (including Gold Treasury Notes)	104 00	
Legal Tender Notes	126,165 00	
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (five per cent. of circulation)		161,594 68
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than five per cent. redemption fund		11,250 00
		7,887 75
		$1,634,017 86

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock Paid In	$ 250,000 00
Surplus Fund	150,000 00
Other Undivided Profits	19,383 52
National Bank Notes Outstanding	223,009 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	$658,740 64
Demand Certificates of Deposit	7,563 29
Due to other National Banks	105 62 49
Due to State Banks and Bankers	210,668 02
	980,434 23
	$1,633,017 87

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS:

I, Joseph Laurent, Cashier of the German National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH LAURENT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of January, 1877.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN F. HAVEKOTTE,
E. FRANKENHEIM,
J. B. H-LL, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, January 20, 1877:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,198,317 65
Overdrafts		7,353 90
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		514,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		2,250 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages		4,177 50
Due from Approved Reserve Agents		203,974 21
Due from other National Banks		4,877 26
Due from State Banks and Bankers		1,149 81
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures		33,611 61
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid		5,817 38
Checks and other Cash Items		16,534 75
Exchanges for Clearing House		27,514 00
Bills of other National Banks		45,689 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)		11,232 88
Specie—Coin		1,000 00
Legal Tender Notes		336,000 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		23,130 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (not exceeding 5 per cent. Redemption Fund		4,900 00
		$2,496,142 96

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock Paid in	$ 800,000 00
Surplus Fund	168,764 64
Other Undivided Profits	462,800 00
Dividends Unpaid	3,852 75
Individual Deposits, sub ect to Check	977,279 29
Demand Certificates of Deposit	2,000 00
Cashier's Checks Outstanding	11,196 80
Due to other National Banks	60,965 01
Due to State Banks and Bankers	2,284 37
	$2,496,142 96

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS:

I, R. K. Wilson, Cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. K. WILSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of January, 1877.

GEO. I. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
B. L. FARNESTOCK,
JOHN WILLOCK,
WM. MCCREERY, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, January 20, 1877:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,230,431 32
Overdrafts		8,699 49
United States Bonds to secure circulation		900,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		29,450 00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents		48,885 24
Due from State Banks and Bankers		14,845 81
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures		93,304 37
Current expenses and taxes paid		324 61
Checks and other Cash Items		5,567 07
Exchanges for Clearing House		11,850 00
Bills of other National Banks		7,615 00
Fractional National Currency (including Nickels)		1,094 48
Legal Tender Notes		71,729 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		40,000 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (not exceeding 5 per cent. Redemption Fund		5,700 00
		$2,514,578 19

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus Fund	150,000 00
Other Undivided Profits	5,387 34
National Bank Notes Outstanding	900,000 00
Dividends Unpaid	5,634 00
Individual Deposits Subject to Check	511,268 07
Demand Certificates of Deposit	4,277 50
Due to State Banks and Bankers	14,161 28
	$2,514,578 19

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS:

I, F. M. Gordon, Cashier of the People's National Bank, of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 24th day of January, 1877.

GEO. I. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
B. PRESTON,
JOHN M. HALFANT,
R. C. GRAY, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE DIAMOND NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, January 20, 1877.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$314,476 30
Overdrafts		709 80
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		50,000 00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents		53,486 00
Due from other National Banks		42,125 73
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures		22,000 00
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid		1,502 78
Checks and other Cash Items		6,958 58
Bills of other National Banks		9,020 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)		1,371 00
Specie, including Gold, Treasury Notes		669 00
Legal Tender Notes		108,000 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (five per cent. of circulation)		2,250 00
		$680,019 33

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$200,000 00
Surplus Fund	6,919 56
Other Undivided Profits	7,373 72
National Bank Notes Outstanding	45,000 00
Dividends Unpaid	885 50
Individual Deposits, subject to check	419,837 55
	$680,019 33

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS:
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY,

I, John S. Scully, Cashier of the Diamond National Bank, of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN S. SCULLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of January, 1877.

WM. F. ROBB, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
A. GARRISON,
ADAM SCOTT,
J. W. CARNAHAN, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, OF PITTSBURGH, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, January 24, 1877:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$186,572 89
Overdrafts		203 53
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		100,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages		60 00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	$14,202 00	
Due from other National Banks	3,281 09	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	6,155 71	
		23,738 80
Furniture and Fixtures		3,470 00
Current Expenses		72 62
Checks and other Cash Items	$ 1,985 17	
Bills of other Banks	431 00	
Fractional Currency and Nickels	265 65	
Specie	1,923 83	
Legal Tender Notes	13,987 00	
		18,594 65
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (five per cent. of Circulation)		4,500 00
		$337,212 49

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus Fund	100,000 00
Undivided Profits	4,616 64
National Bank Notes Outstanding	90,000 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	$73,631 29
Time Certificates of Deposit	7,270 00
Cashier's Checks Outstanding	893 35
	81,769 64
Due to National Banks	10,620 01
Due to State Banks and Bankers	40,206 22
	$337,212 49

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS:

I, L. Halsey Williams, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of January, 1877.

GEO. I. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
ROBERT ARTHURS,
D. LEET WILSON,
RALPH BAGALEY, } Directors.

DRY GOODS.

1877.

NEW

AT WM. SEMPLE'S, 1

Our House having had a Buyer in New and Desirable Goods, embracing a We are also in receipt of, and opea direct importation, making our Stock t Particular attention is respectfully hibiting. Value being much bet er and L FANCY GOODS of all kinds our Families the Clergy, and others b Orders by mail receive prompt and Our Omnibus, running at regular i

DRESS SILKS.

At 85, 90c and $1, new Black Silks, extra good value.
At $1 12½, $1 15 and $1 25, extra heavy Black Dress Silks.
At $1 37½, $1 40 and $1 50, new Black Silks, superior qualities.
At $1 60, $1 75, $2 and up, very fine Black Dress Silks.

DRESS SILKS.

At $1, choice line of new shades Brown Silks.
At $1 25 up, new line of shades in Colored Silks.
A new line of Fancy Dress Silks at new low prices.
A new line of Mourning Dress Silks, very low.

CASHMERES.

At 25 to 50c, fine Wool Black Cashmeres.
At 25 to 50c, fine Wool Colored Cashmeres.
At 60c to $3 50, Fine Wool, All Wool, Silk Warp Black Cashmeres.
At 50c to $2 50, extra fine Colored Cashmeres.

DRESS GOODS.

At 10c up, all colors in Knickerbocker Suitings.
At 12½c, choice new line of new Dress Goods
At 12½c, Wool Tycoon Reps, best styles.
At 18¾c, new shades in Pin n Dress Goods.

DRESS GOODS.

At 18¾c, all colors in new Cashmeres.
At 25c, new novelties in Fancy Dress Goods.
At 25c, English Basket Cloth Suitings, worth 37½c.
At 37½ to $1 50, elegant new line Dress Goods

LADIES' CLOAKS.

At $1 50, heavy Wool Beaver Cloth Sacques.
At $2 and $2 50, heavy Beaver Cloth Sacques, formerly $4
At $3 and $4, Long Sacques in Beaver, Chinchilla and Diagonal.
At $4 5 up, New Cloaks—much less than former prices.

☞OUR PATRONS WILL FIND THIS LOT AND MAKE THEIR PURCHASE ARE HELD FORTH, AND POSITIVE

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BIRMINGHAM, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, January 20, 1877.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$277,891 11
Overdrafts		691 95
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation (par value)		100,000 00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents		68,784 13
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures		10,057 75
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid		134 76
Checks and other Cash Items		1,897 91
Bills of other Banks		3,212 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)		203 09
Specie, viz.: Silver Coin		300 00
Legal Tender Notes		11,000 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (Five per cent. of Circulation)		4,500 00
Total		$501,765 72

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock Paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus Fund	23,440 33
Undivided Profits	90,000 00
National Bank Notes Outstanding	90,000 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	197,325 39
Demand Certificates of Deposit	924 40
	250 648 32
Total	$501,765 72

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.

I, John P. Beech, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN P. BEECH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of January, 1877.

CHARLES EVANS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES FAWCETT,
H. SELLERS MCKEE,
MICHAEL ENSWORTH, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, OF PITTSBURGH, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, January 20, 1877.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,435,455 09
Overdrafts		13,790 04
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		100,000 00
U. S. Bonds to Approved Reserve Agents		18,000 00
Due from other National Banks		23,941 71
Due from State Banks and Bankers		29,094 61
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures		25,501 91
Current Expenses and taxes paid		4,478 64
Checks and other Cash Items		14,346 47
Bills of other National Banks		109,814 00
Bills of Other National Banks		21,598 90
Fractional Currency, (including nickels)		407 16
Specie, including Gold Treasury Notes		8,310 00
Legal Tender Notes		150,000 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		4,500 00

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Gold Closed at 106¼.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, January 27.—Money 3½@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6½ per cent. Customs receipts $193,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $187,000. Clearings $24,360,000. Sterling 483½@485.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Gold opened and closed at 106¼ and closed at 106¼, all sales to-day having been at these figures. Carrying rates 4½, 4, 3½, 4, 3 and 5 per cent. Silver bars are quoted in greenbacks at 91 3/8; per ounce; in gold $1 25¼. Silver coin ¼ per cent premium. There is no change in the London quotation, which yesterday was 57¾ pence per ounce.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds dull but steady. In railroad bonds this afternoon the feature was a drop to 52¾, and a recovery to 56 in Lehigh and Wilkesbarre coal stock. Union Pacific sinking funds declined from 97¼ to 96¾. One lot of $48,000 Pacific Railroad of Missouri firsts brought 106. State bonds quiet and nominal. Early in the day, the stock market was heavy and lower, the decline ranging from ½ to 3¾ per cent. The greatest decline was in New Jersey Central, which dropped from 32¾ to 28¾. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined from 72½ to 70½, and Delaware and Hudson Canal from 66½ to 64¾. Lake Shore fell from 56¼ to 54¾. Western Union from 77¾ to 75¾. Michigan Central from 49 to 47¾. This downward movement was assisted by vague reports that a Philadelphia institution had been weakened by the shrinkage in the values of coal stocks, that institution having made large advances to those companies. Stocks were firmer at the close and showed a recovery of ½ to 1½ per cent. from the lowest point. New Jersey Central recovered 1 and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western ¾. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago recovered ¾. Western Union to 76¾, Lake Shore to 55 ⅞ ex land to 101¾. Michigan Central to 47½, and Michigan Central to 48¾. The market closed active. Transactions aggregated 203,000 shares, of which 61,000 were Lake Shore, 25,000 Pacific Mail, 6,000 Western Union, 5,500 New Jersey Central, 17,000 St. Paul, 2,000 Erie, 11,000 Michigan Central, 27,400 New Jersey Central and 25,200 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
West. Union Tel..	76	N. J. Central.....	28
Quicksilver.....	14¾	Lake Shore.....	56¼
Do. preferred..	29¾	St. Paul.....	17¾
Pacific Mail.....	33¾	Do. preferred..	46¾
Ohio & Miss....	7½	Toledo & Wabash.	6
Do. preferred..	6	Ft. Wayne.....	10 3/8
Adams Express..	95	Illinois Central..	95
Do. preferred..	95	Do. preferred ..	13
Do. preferred..	15	Chicago & Alton.	102
Wells-Fargo Ex..	65	Chicago & N. W..	29¾
American Ex....	56½	Ohio & Mississippi.	6¾
United States Ex.	50	Del. & Lack.....	72¾
New York Central.	102	Del. & Hud. Canal.	66¼
Erie....	40	A. & P. Tel. Co..	15¼
Do. preferred..	70	Cleveland & Pitts.	90
Michigan Central.	48¾	Indiana Central..	3
Panama.....	97	Hannibal & Jos..	34
Lake Shore.....	54¾	Union Pac. stock..	62
Clev. & Pitts....	92¾	Central Pac. bds.	108½
Chicago & Rock I.	103	Union Pac. land g.	90¾
Northwestern....	38¾	Do. land grants.	102¾
Do. preferred..	54¾	Do. S. F. bonds..	94
C., C., C. & I....	35		
GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	114¾	New 5's.....	112¾
5-20's, 1865.....	109	New 4½'s.....	108¾
5-20's, 1865, new....	110¾	10-40's, registered	114
5-20's, 1867.....	113¾	10-40's, coupons..	114¾
5-20's, 1868.....	117	Currency 6's.....	121½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old.... 43¾ Virginia, old..... 30
Tennessee, new.... 43¾ Missouri 6's.... 101¾
Virginia, new..... 30

LONDON, January 27. 5 P. M.—Console 94¾. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105¼; do 1867, 109¾; 10-40's, 110¾; new 6's, 107¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 100; Erie 9¾; preferred 21¾.

PARIS, January 27.—Rentes 107 francs, 35 centimes.

FRANKFORT, January 27.—United States bonds—New 5's 103¾.

NEW ORLEANS, January 27.—Gold 106¾@106¾. Sight exchange on New York ¼ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange 9 15.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 27, 1877.

The weather to-day was soft and enervating and in consonance with it trade was slow. The activity of yesterday was in no department noticeable. Such sales as there were were of the kind so often mentioned hitherto—small, and in answer to immediate and pressing necessities.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls.....	2,142	Butter, pkgs.....	70
Wheat, bush.....	2,000	Cheese, lbs.....	1,200
Barley, bus.....	3,477	Hay, bales.....	502
Oats, bush.....	12,000	Potatoes, bbls.....	200
Corn, bush.....	1,700	Cheese, lbs.....	26
Rye, bush.....	500		

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city during the week ending today, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Week ending	Jan. 6.	Jan. 13	Jan. 20.	Jan. 27
Flour, bbls.....	9,304	8,331	8,946	11,490
Apples, bbls.....	401	141	668	487
Cheese, lbs.....	65	1,200	26	
Corn, bus.....	8,885	5,502	9,940	15,127
Wheat, bus.....	4,780	3,650	6,746	2,012
Barley, bus.....	6,168	3,903	6,571	17,180
Rye, bus.....	903	415	1,278	1,348
Oats, bus.....	19,530	11,811	13,089	11,158
Butter, lbs.....	466	357	388	1,200
Bacon, pcs.....	22,583	17,747	3,742	8,224
Beans, bus.....	98	142	230	332
Potatoes, bus.....	2,515	880	2,962	2,459
Hay, bales.....	1,760	1,430	1,095	3,087

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market throughout is easier and sales more frequent, but prices fluctuate very little. The light receipts restrict transactions. Wheat is still scarce, but owing to advices from the West is beginning to come in from farmers of this region who had been holding it for higher figures. The general impression is that a decline in wheat has set in, and we may safely quote the prices of yesterday two cents per bushel off, as follows: Prime red wheat 1 40@1 48 ⅌ bushel; prime amber 1 48@1 50; choice white 1 48@1 53. Corn is held at the figures reported last. The opening of the river not having affected prices so far. We quote: Ear shelled 48@50 ⅌ bushel; prime shelled 51@53c. Oats continue in sufficient demand and the supply is not large enough to warrant a change in prices. We quote fair to prime white mixed 35@36c ⅌ bushel. Rye dull at 75@76c ⅌ bushel. Barley also is dull, and quoted as follows: No. 2 choice; 75@80c for good to prime spring; $1 00 or prime fall for low grades 60c.

FLOUR—The market is without quotable change, remaining at the stand taken several days ago. With the decline in wheat we may look for a decline in flour, unless it is prevented by speculation upon the probabilities of a European war, which is the dealer's best disturbing element in the market. We quote: No. 1 white flour at $5 50@5 75 bbl; No. 1 amber do $5 00 prime red wheat flour $5 00; Wisconsin $7 50@7 75; Minnesota $6 00; Cook's $6 25@6 50; extra $5 25@5 50; buckwheat flour $5 25; Graham flour $5 75@7 25; cornmeal for $3 ⅌ bushel; oatmeal $7 75@7 00 ⅌ barrel; graham $5 75@6 00; rye flour $4 75 in sacks $4 25 ⅌ barrel.

MILL FEED—The market is strong and the demand lively. We quote bran at $18 00@19 00 ⅌ ton at wholesale, and $19 00@21 00 at jobbing; middlings $22 00@25 00; seconds and shipstuffs $16 00@18 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

HAY—The supply is sufficient and the demand fair. We quote: No. 1 timothy $13 00@15 00; No. 2 timothy $11 00@12 00; from first hands sided, Prairie—Upland $ 10 00@12 00; mixed $ 9 00@10 00.

Country Produce.

If all departments of trade were as dull as that of country produce our merchants and business men might well complain. Except for a very few articles the demand is as slow as it well could be. Our quotations stand without material change.

APPLES—Are in good supply and we may note the best at $1 50@1 75 ⅌ barrel; lower grades $1 00@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—No demand, or but a light one, and quoted at 30@40c ⅌ gallon as to quality.

BEESWAX—A little scarce, and quoted at 30@32c ⅌ lb.

BEANS—Are in fair demand at $2 00@2 25@2 50, according to quality, for prime white navy. Lima beans are quoted at $4 50 per bushel box.—To meet the demands of the coming trade, manufacturers' agents are buying at full prices and we look for an advance in some kinds. We quote: Choice hand-picked to quality brush that will work up to 4 pounds to the bushel, $2 60@2 65; medium to good $2 40@2 50; hand-picked $2 30@2 40; inferior not desired; crooked in fair demand at about 33 per cent. off the prices given, as to quality.

HIDES—Nothing doing and prices rather nominal this week. We quote them at 5@6c ⅌ lb for new crop.

SHAKER DRIED CORN—Fair supply and quotations at 3@3½ ⅌ pound.

HOMINY—Demand moderate at $3 50@3 75 ⅌ barrel.

NUTS—Hickory nuts dull at 75@$1 00 ⅌ bushel; shellbarks, a light demand and quoted at $1 10@1 25 ⅌ bushel.

ONIONS—Still scarce and prices firm at $2 75@3 00 ⅌ bbl.

HONEY—California comb 23c ⅌ lb; home honey 20c.

CRANBERRIES—Supply sufficient and market dull. The quotations are $10 00 ⅌ bbl; $5 25@5 50 ⅌ bushel.

POTATOES—Still market and prices unchanged at $3 50@4 50, barrel incinded, for common; $5 00@5 50 for extra choice.

DRIED FRUITS—The supply is abundant and the demand very limited. We quote dried apples at 4@5c ⅌ lb for prime quarters; 5@6c for sliced; cores and skins 2½@3c; evaporated peaches 10@12c; do pared 20@23c per pound according to quality.

DRIED PEAS—The demand is good for new crop at $1 50@1 60 ⅌ bushel.

BUTTER—All grades are in full supply; the demand moderate. We quote: Choice packed 18@20c per lb; do roll 22@25c; choice entry rolls 25@26c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—More active and quoted at $3 75@4 00 per cwt for prime; $3 50@3 75 ⅌ bbl.

CHEESE—We quote prime Ohio factory at 14½@15c in round lots; jobbing at 15@15½c. New York Goshen 15½@16c in round lots; 16@16½c in jobbing way. Young American 15c; nothing doing.

SEEDS—As sowing time is yet some distance in the future, there is not much demand for seed, though inquiries are increasing. The rates the store are: Cloverseed $5 50@6 00 ⅌ bushel of 62 lbs; timothy seed $1 60@2 25; Hungarian Seeds—Are easier, but without important variation in prices. We quote fresh at 32@35 ⅌ dozen and pickled at 24@26c.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 55@60c ⅌ lb for wholesale; 60@70c in a jobbing way; mixed are quoted at 35@40c ⅌ lb at wholesale and 40@45c in a jobbing way.

BEESWAX—Is not very plentiful, and quoted at 28@30 ⅌ lb as an outside figure.

POULTRY—Dressed was not so scarce today but firm at the following quotations. Should the weather continue soft, these quotations will hardly be maintained. We quote: Dressed chickens 11½@12½c ⅌ lb. We quote live turkeys at 7c@$1 00 each; dressed 12@13c ⅌ lb. Live chickens, coop 4@4½c ⅌ pair. Ducks, live, 45@50c ⅌ pair; dressed 12@13 ⅌ lb. Geese 50@60c each; dressed 8@9c ⅌ lb.

POTATOES—None were on track, and we quote from stores the previous prices, continuing unchanged. Prime peachblows, $1 20@1 25 ⅌ bushel; early rose $1 00@1 25; Peerless $1 25; sweet potatoes $5 50 ⅌ bbl.

VINEGAR—There is scarcely anything doing. We quote nominally 17@18c ⅌ gallon for prime country stock; 16c for best city make; wine vinegar 20c.

WOOL—Common fleece, ⅌ lb, 36c; ¼ to full blood, ⅌ lb, 39@40c; combing, ⅌ lb, 44c; unwashed, ⅌ lb, 28c; city pullings, ⅌ lb, 29@30; unwashed, ⅌ lb, 18@20c.

Provisions.

City trade was pronounced dull, and not much more could be said of country trade. That the market was firm at the following quotations is about all that can be said about it:

BACON—Shoulders 8¼c per pound; short rib sides 10¾c; clear sides 11¾c.

CURED MEATS—Hams are firm at 13¼c ⅌ lb for extra sugar cured, breakfast bacon rules strong, and we quote sugar-cured at 15c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9¾c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 9¾c. Beef tongues, per dozen, are quoted at $6 50.

LARD—The market is quiet and strong at the following quotations: Kettle lard, tierces, 12c; ¼ bbls or pails 13c. Refined lard—Tierces 12¾c; ¼ bbls 13¾c; 20-lb pails 13¾c; 3 lb tin pails 14¾c; 5 lb do, 14¾c; 6 lb do, 14¾c; 8 lb caddies, 14¾c; 5 lb do 14¾c.

LARD OIL—Continental oil, double extra $1 00@1 05 ⅌ gal; extra No. 1, 75@80c; No. 2, 65@70c; winter strained winter 63c; miners' yellow winter 55c. Pittsburgh oil, double extra winter strained 90c ⅌ gal; No. 1 do 80c; No. 2 do 65c.

MESS PORK—Following are the ruling quotations: $18 50@19 00 ⅌ bbl. The market is reported quiet and firm.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' city rendered, at 6½c ⅌ lb; country do 7½c ⅌ lb; rough 3½c ⅌ lb.

Groceries.

The only noticeable characteristic of the grocery market was a weakening. We note another decline in coffees and sugars:

Green Coffees.	⅌ lb.	Sugars.	⅌ lb.
Fancy Rio.....	24½c	Standard A.....	11½
Prime Rio.....	23½c	Do. extra C.....	10¾
Fair Rio.....	23½c	Do. extra C.....	10¾
Good Rio.....	21 c	Extra C—yel. 9¾@10 c	
Ordinary Rio.....	20 c	C—yellow.....	9½@9¾
Java.....	30½c	Franklin, B. 10½@10¾	
Roasted.		Powdered 9¾@10	
Rio ⅌ package	27 @28½c	Cut Loaf.....	13¾
20 grades do.	25 @28 c	Crushed.....	12¾c
Rio, in bulk	24@28 c	Granulated.....	12¾c
Java, in pkg.	27 @36 c	Granulated.....	12¾c
Java, in bulk	30½@35 c	Molasses.	⅌ gal.
Teas.		Stf'y ch. N. O..	65@72
Young Hyson	25c@1 00	Prime.....	55@58
Gunpowder	30 @1 00	Syrups.	⅌ gal.
Imperial	30c@	Ex. white drips.	64@65c
Japan	22c@	Sugar drips.....	58@60
Oolong	30c@	Sugar syrup.....	75@80
Fancy do.....	1 00	Starch.	⅌ lb
Souchong	30c@	Pearl.....	8½@9
Spices (whole).		Silver gloss.....	9½c
Cloves.....	45 c	Corn.....	7½@10¾c
Allspice.....	17 c	Chicago gloss....	9 c
Cassia.....	20@21 c	Chicago corn.....	8½c
Nutmegs.....	90 c	Rice.	
Pepper.....	18 c	Choice Carlo..	6¼@7 c
Soaps.		Louisiana.....	5½@5¾
Irish soap, ⅌ box..	84 @	Sods.	
S. S. Star, ⅌ box..	5 75	Bi-carb, in kegs	4½@5 c
Rabbit's best, ⅌ box	6 75	Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5 c
Good do do....	4 25	Bi-carb in 1 paper	5½c
Extra olive do....	8 00	Candles.	
Do. N. Y. City, ⅌ box	6 c	Star, full w't....	16 c
German mottled	7 c	Stearine.....	12@13 c
California, ⅌ box..	4 00	Mould.....	11¾c

CANNED GOODS—No change in prices, quote green peas, 2 lb cans, ⅌ dozen, $1 00@2 25; raspberries do $1 85; strawberries do $1 60; cove berries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 25; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 2 lb cans per doz. $2 25; tomatoes do, $1 00; pickles, bbls, $5 25; half bbls, $3 00.

FISH—Following are the ruling quotations at which sales are made:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess		Round herring..	$ 50
mackerel.....	$7 00	Split Labrador do	5 50
Extra No. 1 shore do	6 50	Lake Pike, all bbls	3 50
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Herring, do.	2 75
Extra No. 2 large	13 00	Lye Georges cod-	
No. 2 medium	12 50	fish, ⅌ lb	6
Large No. 3.....	12 00	Medium Georges.	5¾
No. 3 medium....	11 00	Large Pollock....	4½
Whitefish, hf-bbls	5 75	No. 1 Herring, ⅌ box	2
Lake Trout, do..	5 50	Scaled herring do	2

TOBACCO, PIPES—The market is quiet and prices rule as below. We quote: Layers raisins, ⅌ box, $2 25; Loose layer raisins, new, $2 2; Muscatel $2 40; mat raisins $4 00; mat; Valentine, new, 9¾c; ⅌ lb; Sultana, ⅌ lb, 12½c; Currants, ⅌ lb, 7½c. Citron 30c. Prunes, old, 6¾c; new, 8½c. Almonds, Languedoc, 20c; soft shell, 20c; do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 14c; Brazils 14c. Pecans 14c. Brazil nuts 10c. Mazzanilla 11@12c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, per box, $2 75. Orange—Florida $3 50 ⅌ box. Cocoanuts $7 00 ⅌ hundred.

Petroleum—Weekly Review.

January 27.—The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, by pipe line and railroad, with a comparison table for previous years, also the exports of refined east ward by the various railroads:

	Receipts crude by rail.	Expts Pipe Line & R. R. bbls.	Expts At. Val. R. R. bbls.
Monday, January 22..	1,811	.....	805
Tuesday, January 23..	2,841	.....	699
Wednesday, Jan. 24	1,136	.....	349
Thursday, January 25	2,110	.....	1,538
Friday, January 26....	615	.....	1,838
Saturday, January 27.	480	.....	1,576
Total for week....	10,193	.....	6,823
Since Jan. 1, 1877..	38,578	.....	38,593
To January 27, 1877..	48,771	.....	43,326
Same time 1876....	8,700	.....	13,221
Same time 1875....	91,127	.....	11,595
Same time 1874....	155,880	3,133	12,037
Same time 1873....	140,540	12,987	22,504
Same time 1872....	59,845	5,174	48,445
Same time 1871....	158,787	6,695	24,751
Same time 1870....	66,691	3,575	26,702
Same time 1869....	64,417	3,297	32,194

BUSINESS.—The dullness noted in our last continues. The feature here is the extraordinary few signs of life in fact. It may be said, with a good deal of truth, that we have no market. In regard to prices they are nominally unchanged. Beyond a few small sales for home purposes, there was nothing done. The receipts of crude have been light during the week; a lot of 5,000 barrels was forwarded by river to Parkersburg for Eastern account. The shipment of refined east was limited. The Eastern and European markets are fully as dull as our own. Tankers are complaining to be under a cloud. Holders of refined are taking the matter philosophically, and are inclined to wait, as the units must ultimately be a movement before long.

PETROLEUM—We note the sales and resales of petroleum in and out of the oil regions for the past two weeks:

	Bbls.	Bbls.
Monday.....	48,000	Thursday..... 81,000
Tuesday.....	38,000	Friday..... 75,000
Wednesday.....	90,000	Saturday..... 42,000
Total for the week		331,000
Last week.....		342,000

CRUDE RECEIPTS.—The following are the crude receipts from all points for the past two weeks:

	Last This week.	Week.
Crude received, barrels.....	5,969	10,193

The following are the crude receipts from all points for the past twelve years, from January 1 to

	Barrels.
January 27, 1877.....	48,771
same time 1876.....	8,700
same time 1875.....	91,127
same time 1874.....	155,885
same time 1873.....	140,540
same time 1872.....	59,845
same time 1871.....	158,787
same time 1870.....	66,691
same time 1869.....	64,417
same time 1868.....	3,068
same time 1866.....	48,124

EXPORTS OF REFINED.—The following are the exports of refined oil east for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
A. V. R. R., barrels.....	1,576	6,823

The following are the exports of refined oil East for the various routes for the past five years, from January 1 to January 27:

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
P. R. R.....	2,998	4,133	.....	.....	.....
A. V. R. R.....	25,156	12,667	11,595	13,922	43,326
Total.....	28,154	16,170	11,595	13,922	43,326

SATURDAY.

The market for refined has been a remarkable dull one during the week, both for local sales as round lots are concerned, there was no demand. Buyers have evidently absented themselves. On the other hand, holders are not forcing the market. We quote refined nominally 6¾@7c; gross to the barrel, 7@7½c; 1,000 barrel lots are not quotable. New York—There was no business of importance transacted. Prices were very uncertain. Crude certificates, 1,000 barrels, 24@25c; other holders are nobody out for 26@27c; sales 240,000. Baltimore and Philadelphia—The same dullness and inactivity that has been perceptible for some time continued. Supplies are said to be ample, even in the absence of sales we quote nominally at 26½c; case 30c.

OIL BARGES.—We have to report a dull market, the supply exceeding the demand. City $1 10; outside $1 00.

PARKER, January 27, 6 P. M.—The crude oil market has ruled steady and quiet to-day. Credit and United opening at $5 34½, declined to $5 32½, reacting again to $5 34½, and at present $5 36½, but with little doing. Shipments reported; $3 60@3 70 nominal quotations. Union held for United prices, with no open purchases. The following are the lower district for the 26th inst. 28,351 barrels.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, January 27.—The Derrick says: Opening at $5 34½, the market soon dropped to $5 30, with quite numerous sales in the interim at intermediate points. It then rallied under quite a large demand to $5 38½, declined to $5 32½, advanced to $5 35¾, and closed with 10 cargoes at that price and $5 34½ bid. Shipment continues quiet and uninteresting; few sales in the early part of the day, but the latter evening could not have been quoted above about $5 65. Total sales 48,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, January 27, closing.—Petroleum refiners hold to unchanged rates, but outside lots are offered at a decline and no business of importance. Refined from second hands is offered in small lots at 24@25c. Crude certificates are as follows: Regular, early, crude at 25½c in bulk, and 26½c in barrels; early naphtha 16c in shipping order; refined, in medium green packages, at 24@25c; gold 30@31½c. At Philadelphia refined, 26¾c, and at Baltimore 25½c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.—Market quiet; crude 25½c; standard white 26¾c; cases 30c.

PARKERSBURG, January 27.—Market opens steady; $5 50 bid United; shipment $3 70.

TITUSVILLE, January 27.—Market easier than yesterday; 26¾ bid nominally; $5 60.

OIL CITY, January 27.—Market declining on account of new wells. United offered at $5 30; no trade; shipment nominally $3 60.

RUSSELVILLE, January 27.—Market not quoted.

TIDIOUTE, January 27.—Market quiet; and unchanged; held at $3 67½.

[By Associated Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.—Refined petroleum 26¾c; cases 30c.

BALTIMORE, January 27.—Petroleum firm; crude 25½@26c; refined 26¾@28¾c.

NEW YORK, January 27.—Petroleum dull and unchanged.

LONDON, January 27.—Refined petroleum 10½d.

ANTWERP, January 27.—Refined petroleum 51¾ francs.

LIVERPOOL, January 27.—Refined petroleum 10½; spirits 10 1/16d.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Barrels.
Crude receipts, A. V. R. R.....	6,823
Refined shipments, A. V. R. R.....	1,501

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—We quote alcohol at 1 95@2 30 ⅌ gallon; highwines at $1 10 ⅌ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a fair demand and prices rule as follows: Extra gunny bags 22c; do second-hand, 18c; Hamilton cuts 24c; American A's 23c; Philadelphia A's 23c; California grain bags 9c; English do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel bags, do 25c; bushel do; do 2 bushel 24c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 22c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ cans $1 50; ½ cans $2 75; 1 pound cans $5 00; 5 cans $5 50; 5 lb cans $20 00; 10 lb boxes 40c ⅌ lb. Market steady and demand good.

BELTING—We stated recently that on account of the advance in leather the manufacturers of belting had raised the prices 3 cents per foot upon all sizes up to 16 inches. The advance which was made then is still maintained in the absence of sales we quote nominally at 25@c; case 30c.

OIL BARREL—We have to report a dull market, the supply exceeding the demand. City $1 10; outside $1 00.

	Per foot.		Per foot.
1 inch wide.....	9	5 inches wide...	27
1¼ inch wide....	11	5½ inches wide...	30
1½ inches wide...	21	6 inches wide...	69
1¾ inches wide...	22	7 inches wide...	81
2 inches wide...	23	8 inches wide...	93
2½ inches wide...	29	10 inches wide...	1 17
3 inches wide...	30	12 inches wide...	1 41
4 inches wide...	51	14 inches wide...	1 65

Discount 15 to 25 per cent., as to quanity and quantity.

BROOMS—We note considerable activity in brooms, now that spring is near at hand, and an advance is expected. For the present the following are jobbing rates, as quoted by manufacturers' agents:

No. 1 hurl.....	$1 50
No. 2 hurl.....	1 75
No. 3 hurl.....	2 00
No. 4 hurl.....	2 25
No. 5 hurl.....	2 50
No. 6 hurl.....	2 75
No. 3 carpet.....	3 25
No. 4 carpet.....	3 50
No. 5 carpet.....	3 75
No. 3 fancy carpet....	4 00
No. 4 fancy carpet....	4 25
No. 5 fancy carpet....	4 50
No. 6 fancy carpet....	4 75
No. 7 fancy carpet....	5 00
No. 8 fancy carpet....	5 25
No. 9 fancy carpet....	5 50
No. 10 fancy carpet...	5 75
No. 11 fancy carpet...	6 00
No. 12 fancy carpet...	6 25
No. 13 fancy carpet...	6 50
No. 14 fancy carpet...	6 75
No. 15 fancy carpet...	7 00
No. 16 fancy carpet...	7 25
No. 17 fancy carpet...	7 50
No. 18 fancy carpet...	7 75
No. 19 fancy carpet...	8 00
No. 20 fancy carpet...	8 25
No. 21 fancy carpet...	8 50
No. 22 fancy carpet...	8 75
No. 23 fancy carpet...	9 00
No. 24 fancy carpet...	9 25
No. 25 fancy carpet...	9 50
No. 26 fancy carpet...	9 75
No. 27 fancy carpet...	10 00
No. 28 fancy carpet...	10 25
No. 29 fancy carpet...	10 50
No. 30 fancy carpet...	10 75
No. 31 fancy carpet...	11 00
No. 32 fancy carpet...	11 25
No. 33 fancy carpet...	11 50
No. 34 fancy carpet...	11 75
No. 35 fancy carpet...	12 00
No. 36 fancy carpet...	12 25
No. 37 fancy carpet...	12 50
No. 38 fancy carpet...	12 75
No. 39 fancy carpet...	13 00
No. 40 fancy carpet...	13 25
No. 41 fancy carpet...	13 50
No. 42 fancy carpet...	13 75
No. 43 fancy carpet...	14 00
No. 44 fancy carpet...	14 25
No. 45 fancy carpet...	14 50
No. 46 fancy carpet...	14 75
No. 47 fancy carpet...	15 00
No. 48 fancy carpet...	15 25
No. 49 fancy carpet...	15 50
No. 50 fancy carpet...	15 75
No. 51 fancy carpet...	16 00
No. 52 fancy carpet...	16 25
No. 53 fancy carpet...	16 50
No. 54 fancy carpet...	16 75
No. 55 fancy carpet...	17 00
No. 56 fancy carpet...	17 25
No. 57 fancy carpet...	17 50
No. 58 fancy carpet...	17 75
No. 59 fancy carpet...	18 00
No. 60 fancy carpet...	18 25
No. 61 fancy carpet...	18 50
No. 62 fancy carpet...	18 75
No. 63 fancy carpet...	19 00
No. 64 fancy carpet...	19 25
No. 65 fancy carpet...	19 50
No. 66 fancy carpet...	19 75
No. 67 fancy carpet...	20 00
No. 68 fancy carpet...	20 25
No. 69 fancy carpet...	20 50
No. 70 fancy carpet...	20 75
No. 71 fancy carpet...	21 00
No. 72 fancy carpet...	21 25
No. 73 fancy carpet...	21 50
No. 74 fancy carpet...	21 75
No. 75 fancy carpet...	22 00
No. 76 fancy carpet...	22 25
No. 77 fancy carpet...	22 50
No. 78 fancy carpet...	22 75
No. 79 fancy carpet...	23 00
No. 80 fancy carpet...	23 25
No. 81 fancy carpet...	23 50
No. 82 fancy carpet...	23 75
No. 83 fancy carpet...	24 00
No. 84 fancy carpet...	24 25
No. 85 fancy carpet...	24 50
No. 86 fancy carpet...	24 75
No. 87 fancy carpet...	25 00
No. 88 fancy carpet...	25 25
No. 89 fancy carpet...	25 50
No. 90 fancy carpet...	25 75
No. 91 fancy carpet...	26 00
No. 92 fancy carpet...	26 25
No. 93 fancy carpet...	26 50
No. 94 fancy carpet...	26 75
No. 95 fancy carpet...	27 00
No. 96 fancy carpet...	27 25
No. 97 fancy carpet...	27 50
No. 98 fancy carpet...	27 75
No. 99 fancy carpet...	28 00
No. 100 fancy carpet...	28 25
No. 101 fancy carpet...	28 50
No. 102 fancy carpet...	28 75
No. 103 fancy carpet...	29 00
No. 104 fancy carpet...	29 25
No. 105 fancy carpet...	29 50
No. 106 fancy carpet...	29 75
No. 107 fancy carpet...	30 00
No. 108 fancy carpet...	30 25
No. 109 fancy carpet...	30 50
No. 110 fancy carpet...	30 75
No. 111 fancy carpet...	31 00
No. 112 fancy carpet...	31 25
No. 113 fancy carpet...	31 50
No. 114 fancy carpet...	31 75
No. 115 fancy carpet...	32 00
No. 116 fancy carpet...	32 25
No. 117 fancy carpet...	32 50
No. 118 fancy carpet...	32 75
No. 119 fancy carpet...	33 00
No. 120 fancy carpet...	33 25
No. 121 fancy carpet...	33 50
No. 122 fancy carpet...	33 75
No. 123 fancy carpet...	34 00
No. 124 fancy carpet...	34 25
No. 125 fancy carpet...	34 50
No. 126 fancy carpet...	34 75
No. 127 fancy carpet...	35 00
No. 128 fancy carpet...	35 25
No. 129 fancy carpet...	35 50
No. 130 fancy carpet...	35 75
No. 131 fancy carpet...	36 00
No. 132 fancy carpet...	36 25
No. 133 fancy carpet...	36 50
No. 134 fancy carpet...	36 75
No. 135 fancy carpet...	37 00
No. 136 fancy carpet...	37 25
No. 137 fancy carpet...	37 50
No. 138 fancy carpet...	37 75
No. 139 fancy carpet...	38 00
No. 140 fancy carpet...	38 25
No. 141 fancy carpet...	38 50
No. 142 fancy carpet...	38 75
No. 143 fancy carpet...	39 00
No. 144 fancy carpet...	39 25
No. 145 fancy carpet...	39 50
No. 146 fancy carpet...	39 75
No. 147 fancy carpet...	40 00
No. 148 fancy carpet...	40 25
No. 149 fancy carpet...	40 50
No. 150 fancy carpet...	40 75
No. 151 fancy carpet...	41 00
No. 152 fancy carpet...	41 25
No. 153 fancy carpet...	41 50
No. 154 fancy carpet...	41 75
No. 155 fancy carpet...	42 00
No. 156 fancy carpet...	42 25
No. 157 fancy carpet...	42 50
No. 158 fancy carpet...	42 75
No. 159 fancy carpet...	43 00
No. 160 fancy carpet...	43 25
No. 161 fancy carpet...	43 50
No. 162 fancy carpet...	43 75
No. 163 fancy carpet...	44 00
No. 164 fancy carpet...	44 25
No. 165 fancy carpet...	44 50
No. 166 fancy carpet...	44 75

CITY MATTERS.

Five seventy-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 58, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., JANUARY 28, 1877.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum	Wind Dir.	Wind Miles per hour	Weather
7 A. M.	30 230	31	79	S. W.	3	Cloudy
2 P. M.	30 070	44	52	S. W.	8	Clear.
9 P. M.	30 100	40	65	S. W.	5	Clear.

Mean barometer...30 246 Highest thermom... 45
Mean thermom.... 38.7 Lowest thermom.... 31

Take Rational Care of Your Cold at once, by using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and you may escape a dangerous throat or lung disease. MWS&F

City Taxes and Exonerations.

City Assessor Phelps has made, to Controller Snodgrass, the following report of additional taxes assessed since his report in June, 1876, and the taxes exonerated by order of the Committee on Appeals and County Commissioners: Additional assessments, $4,209 13; exonerations, $4,764 42.

Burglaries.

About nine o'clock last night the residence of Mr. Charles Tusay, on Liberty avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, was entered by burglars while the family were at church, and a gold ring, a breast-pin and a pocket book containing a few dollars stolen from a trunk.

At the same time R. S. Marsman's clothing store, No. 1014 Penn avenue, was broken into and robbed of three overcoats, two pairs of pants and a roll of cassimere valued at $60.

The Case of Roger O'Mara

Detective Roger O'Mara, of the Mayor's police force, feels keenly the position in which he is placed by the testimony of the thief Ellis, and has asked of the Mayor a thorough and searching investigation. Mayor McCarthy also feels the odium cast upon O'Mara, whom he has always found capable and energetic, and the entire detective agree that the resignation of the latter would be taken as a confession of guilt. O'Mara declines to resign, and he has therefore been suspended, and the Mayor will make a strict investigation into the charges.

The Coal Exchange.

A very full meeting of the Coal Exchange was held on Saturday.

Colonel J. M. Schoonmaker was called to the chair and Mr. Addison Lysle acted as Secretary.

The subject of the enrollment tax was up for consideration, and elicited considerable discussion, and the feeling was unanimously in opposition to the order of the Treasury Department.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Simpson Horner, C. W. Batchelor, Joseph Walton and George T. Miller, was appointed to proceed to Washington, to confer with Secretary of the Treasury Morrill, with a view to having the order rescinded.

A resolution reaffirming the recent action of the Exchange, that no more than two cents per bushel should be paid for the mining of coal, was unanimously adopted.

School Matters.

The Central Board of Education will organize for 1877 on the second Tuesday of February. Members of the Board serve for three years, and in one-third of the districts an election for representative is held each year, the members being chosen by the local boards. In two of the districts there is now a dead lock. In the Oakland district, Fourteenth ward, Mr. T. J. Craig, the retiring member, and a Mr. Holmes have each three votes. In the Thad. Stevens district, South Side, there is also a tie between Mr. S. H. Negley, the retiring member and Dr. Stevenson.

Apropos of this difficulty, one that frequently occurs, Mr. Mitchell, member of the house from this city, has introduced a bill providing for the election of members of the Central Board by the people. The same member has also introduced a bill providing for a revision of the school laws.

An Incorrect Report.

The special dispatch from Baltimore, which appeared in Saturday's COMMERCIAL, giving an account of an attempt on the part of Mr. William H. Graham, of this city, to commit suicide, was incorrect. The facts are, briefly, that on Friday evening Mr. Graham and a friend, Mr. Charles Armor, went into the house of Mr. J. B. Longnecker, at Towsontown, about seven miles from Baltimore, to stay all night. The house had been recently rented by Mr. Graham and had not yet been occupied. In the apartment in which the young men slept was a small heating furnace, in which they kindled a fire, and, in order to economize in the matter of coal, they shut off the draft. This had the effect of filling the room with the gas generated in the stove, and in the morning when the young men awoke they were quite sick from inhaling the gas. A physician attended them, and in two or three hours they had fully recovered. The portions of the story in regard to Mr. Graham being depressed in mind in consequence of the refusal of a young lady to accept his offer of marriage, and by reason of financial embarrassments, are pronounced utterly groundless by that gentleman. He called on the city yesterday in excellent health.

A Law to Suppress Waiter Girls.

The following bill introduced in the Legislature by Mr. Mapes of Venango county, and reported on Friday last affirmatively from the Committee on Vice and Immorality:

Act relative to the employment of females in saloons and eating houses for the sale of intoxicating and other drinks, and fixing the penalty for the violation thereof:

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted &c., that it shall not be lawful for any owner, proprietor, keeper or agent of any saloon or eating house to employ or permit the employment of any female at any such saloon or eating house to sell, vend, offer, procure, furnish or distribute any intoxicating drinks or any admixture thereof, ale, beer, wine or cider, to any person or persons, nor shall it be lawful for any female not having a license as permitted by the laws of this Commonwealth, for the sale of intoxicating liquors to sell at any eating house or saloon, offer, procure, furnish or distribute any intoxicating drinks or any admixture thereof, ale, beer, wine or cider to any person or persons. Provided that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the wife or daughters of any person having a license, from selling or distributing aforesaid liquors; and any person violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of the same shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each and every female so employed, or undergo imprisonment of not less than three months or more than one year or either or both at the discretion of the court having jurisdiction of the case.

SMALLPOX.

Precautions to be Taken to Prevent Its Spread.

Following is an abstract of the rules adopted by the Board of Health to prevent the spread of the smallpox contagion:

Where it may be necessary to place the sign "smallpox here," it shall be and remain until such time as may be by the Board of Health or Health Officer deemed necessary to effect thorough application of disinfectants.

Every case of smallpox must be reported to the Health Officer upon the first recognized appearance.

Where the patient cannot be thoroughly isolated so as to protect the public from danger, he or she should be at once removed to the city hospital at the expense of the party if able to pay or otherwise at the expense of the city.

None but those who have immediate care of the patient should be allowed to enter the room, or touch or handle the bedding or clothing in the sick room until they have been disinfected.

All clothing, bedding, carpets, etc., not needed for use of patient should be removed from the room.

All bedding, clothing and other goods, whenever the patient is removed from the sick room must be fumigated at once.

All vessels used for receiving the discharge of patients should have some disinfecting fluid constantly therein, and immediately after use by the patient cleansed by boiling water. Water closets and privies where such discharges are placed should be disinfected daily.

It is advised not to use handkerchiefs about the patient, but soft rags for cleansing, and these should immediately be burned thereafter.

After the removal of the patient the ceilings and side walls should be thoroughly cleansed and lime-washed, and the woodwork and floor throughly scrubbed.

Fumigation should be practiced in the following manner, viz: The doors and windows being tightly closed after the bedding and clothing has been suspended, so as to allow free access of the fumes, from one to three pounds of sulphur should be placed on some metalic vessel (so as to avoid the danger of fire) and after a small quantity of alcohol is poured over it should be set on fire. After two or three hours the doors and windows may be thrown open.

The following disinfectant solution is recommended:

8 oz. sulphate of zinc.
1 oz. carbolic acid.
3 gal. water.

Articles of clothing to be disinfected should be soaked in this fluid one hour and then placed in boiling water. Pieces of muslin wet with this solution should be suspended in the sick room and in rooms adjoining constantly.

Chloride of lime alone or with a little carbolic acid may be placed on a plate or saucer and set in the sick room.

THE CHECKERED FRONT.

The Mammoth Establishment of Mr. T. C. Jenkins—Largest Flour and Grocery House in the United States.

In these days of general business depression, when things about the Iron City are not moving as briskly in all departments as they used to do, it is really refreshing to drop into the extensive warehouse of Mr. T. C. Jenkins, and note the activity which pervades every department of that mammoth establishment. The rapid rise of this house, both as regards popular favor and the extent of the business transacted, is without parallel in the history of merchandising in this city. The firm started in a warehouse of no mean dimensions, but it soon outgrew its limits there; and a little less than a year ago secured possession of the large, substantial, four storied double warehouse, Nos. 172 and 174 Wood street, near Liberty, formerly occupied by the late James McCully. This building was specially designed for a flour and grocery house, and is admirably adapted for the purpose. Mr. Jenkins, however, has made a number of improvements, and the arrangements for the rapid and economical handling of flour and other merchandise are most complete. In putting up improved boilers, engines, steam elevators, coffee roasters, etc., nearly $10,000 have been expended, and this outlay, large as it is, will be more than compensated for in the increased facilities for handling goods. The aim of the proprietor was to make the house, in every detail, the most complete of the kind in the country, and that he has succeeded, no one conversant with the facts will pretend to deny.

A visit to this establishment on Saturday, and a leisurely survey of its several departments, enables us to say that it is not only a marvel of completeness and compactness, but a busy hive, in which the visitor involuntarily loses every thought of dull times, and imagines himself in the midst of the long-anticipated "revival." We shall not attempt a detailed description, as that would fill several columns of our paper, but we wish to sketch, for the benefit of our readers, a few of the leading features of the house.

In the first place, in may be noted that Mr. Jenkins took a "new departure" in the trade when he adopted the plan of issuing a circular, giving to dealers a complete list of all articles usually handled by grocers, with the prices attached—an expedient which many predicted would result most injuriously, but which time has demonstrated to have been based upon correct business principles. It was an innovation upon established custom, as Mr. Jenkins issued the first catalogue of the kind ever published here; but it was a device the utility and convenience of which are now universally admitted, and it is gratifying to know that there is no house in the city so largely favored with orders by mail, a large proportion of the business being done in this way. The purchaser knows that his order will be filled at the lowest possible price, that he will get exactly what he ordered, and that the goods will be shipped promptly without delay. Under these favorable conditions, he need not spend an hour of time nor a single dime in traveling from distant points.

Another distinguishing feature of the business is, that the facilities for buying, the capacity for carrying large stocks, and the non-employment of "solicitors," enable the proprietor to sell at a smaller margin than other houses cannot reach, especially in flour, groceries, cheese, tobacco, segars, syrups, sugars, etc.

Making "specialties" out of certain articles in general use, form another feature in the conduct of the business. Many advantages accrue by making special arrangements with the principal manufacturers of flour, soaps, tobaccos, syrups, and other articles. Take flour, for instance—and, while it is doubtless true, as a general proposition, that one dealer can buy as cheaply as another, it is equally true that, under special contracts, where the orders are so large and so constant as to virtually control the manufactory, and no risk whatever is incurred from losses consequent upon dealing with the many instead of with one house, that one house has a marked advantage. In this way Mr. Jenkins controls the products of several of the largest and best mills in the country, and his large experience and superior knowledge of the business enable him to offer better grades for the money than any other dealer. We cannot enumerate all the specialties, but in the line of teas we think this house excels all others in the facilities for purchasing, exhibiting and selling the various grades. The stock is always full, and the sample room is so arranged that purchasers have every facility for making selections—the grades on exhibition numbering almost one hundred. In coffees, also, the house does an extensive business; and their roasting coffees are prepared by means of the latest and most approved appliances, in a separate building especially fitted for the purpose. In teas and coffees, therefore, the firm offers unequaled facilities, to say the least, have commanded an immense patronage, based upon popular appreciation of the quality as well as the price.

In a word, the house is well stocked, from basement to the fourth floor, with all the leading articles in the grocery line, and the great object and aim of the proprietor is to supply them to trade at such prices as will command it. To this end every detail is thoroughly systematized, and the whole establishment is managed like a piece of well adjusted machinery. It requires an aggregate of fifty employees to do the work, and twenty-two horses are in constant requisition receiving and delivering goods. The success of Mr. Jenkins is an evidence of what can be accomplished by well-directed effort, sustained by business tact and enterprise. It is natural for us, of course, to claim that his success is, in some degree at least, attributable to his liberality as an advertiser, and he will readily admit that it has been an important factor in building up his large and profitable trade. We take pleasure, therefore, in this connection, in referring to his display advertisement on the first page of the COMMERCIAL.

THE TEMPERANCE WORK.

The Library Hall Meeting Last Evening—A Packed Audience—Interesting Proceedings.

The audience which assembled at Library Hall last evening filled every nook and corner within the building, and many were compelled to go away for want of room.

Previous to the regular opening hour, Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln and the choir entertained the audience with some choice selections from the Gospel Hymns.

Mr. Murphy came upon the stage promptly at the hour designated for the services to begin, and was received with much enthusiasm by the audience.

The exercises began by the choir and audience singing the familiar hymn "I Am Coming, Lord, to Thee." Mr. Murphy read a few verses from the 12th chapter of Matthew, after which Rev. J. S. Travilli offered up a prayer.

Mr. Murphy commented on the passage of Scripture he had read at the opening of the meeting, and thought that there were but few who do as the particular passage enjoined, "What soever ye would that men should do unto you do ye also to them."

Mr. Eckles Robinson said that since last Sunday night some 5,000 signatures had been secured to the pledge, and thus the good work goes on. He plead with all who have not signed the pledge to do so tonight. As the teachings of Francis Murphy had lifted them out of the depths, so they ought now to help others.

David Hall said that he was at church yesterday. He thought it a wonderful cause that would induce him to go to church. He would earnestly request all persons to sign the pledge while there was yet hope. He generally took his text from what the previous speaker had said, but Rev. Murphy got ahead of him this time and left him nothing to say. He thought it a perfect God-send that Mr. Murphy came to Pittsburgh, as he had been instrumental in doing good for his entire family.

Mr. Timoney had forgotten how long it had been since he signed the pledge, but it was when Mr. Murphy came to Pittsburgh, and he had kept it ever since and intended to keep it to the end. He was no speaker, but had been instrumental in getting quite a number of persons to sign the pledge.

Frank X. Burns could scarcely realize that it had been only a few short weeks since he had signed the pledge, he had been so happy. He thought that a merciful God had protected him and had led him to take this step.

M. Swartzweider, Esq., next addressed the meeting. He thought there was a peculiar kind of magnetic atmosphere about Mr. Murphy that was irresistible, hence he was drawn to the house to-night. He had been used to talking to an audience of twelve men, but not to such a large audience as filled this amphitheater, hence he felt some temerity on account of no previous preparation. A man who has once been drawn into the magnetic atmosphere would drink if he was certain he could fall into the lurid fire of Hell if no restraining hand was laid upon him. The man who originally came and came into the atmosphere of temperance is dazed and dazzled, but soon he sees the light. He thought that men were but creatures of habit; custom made the man, and all our habits were so interwoven into our natures through custom that they were hard to overcome. It was the first step that costs. He thought that there were but few families but what were affected either directly or indirectly by the curse of strong drink, and the only method for its cure was love and a trust in a higher Power.

Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln sang the beautiful song "Waiting and Watching," and rendered it in such an admirable manner as to elicit the heartiest applause.

Captain John Gill had but little to say; he had signed the pledge five weeks ago and felt better for it. He would like to see all his friends sign the pledge.

Colonel Richard Bull made a short but eloquent address, which was well received by the audience.

Mr. McKelvey was thirty-four years old and never drank a drop of liquor in his life. He thought that this was a pretty good record for a temperance man.

Mr. Lincoln was prevailed upon by Mr. Murphy to say a few words, and taking advantage of this invitation Mr. L. stated that he would simply say that it afforded him pleasure to introduce to the audience Chaplain McCabe, who would entertain them with a song. The Chaplain sang the charming gospel song "As The Days are Going By," the rendering of which he did in an admirable manner, and elicited the heartiest applause.

Mr. George Hall, Rev. I. C. Pershing and others made short addresses, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE WORK ELSEWHERE.

Over seven hundred signers secured at Mansfield—between two and three hundred additional to first week. Gentlemen from town conducted the meetings. Men of which were put alternately in Presbyterian and Methodist churches. Meetings were discontinued for a time last Friday, the work to be inaugurated this week at Woodville, a small town, a mile or two up the Chartiers branch.

The McKeesport *Times* says that up to late time between one thousand and one thousand one hundred names have been affixed to the Murphy pledge in that place.

The Murphy temperance meeting this evening in Sixth church, corner Penn avenue and Sixteenth street, O. H. Lanfersiek, pastor, will be addressed by Chancellor Woods, President of the Western University, Dr. McClarran and other gentlemen. There will be a meeting in this church this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock for young boys to sign the pledge. All are invited to attend.

Mr. Murphy will be present at this church the first of this week. Meetings will be continued all this week. All are invited to attend.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

In the case of Thomas H. Dudley vs. The Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway Company *et al.* Exceptions to masters' report dismissed, and report confirmed.

In the cases of E. A. L. Roberts *et al.* vs. James P. Cooper, Thomas Cooper and A. Cooper, J. H. Thorne vs. Same and Wm. Wormer, final decrees sustaining the validity of the torpedo patent were entered.

A motion for judgment in default of a sufficient affidavit of defense in the case of the Diamond National Bank of Pittsburgh vs. Frank Kohna was argued and decision reserved.

U. S. District Court—Judge Ketchum.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed against Henry Cohen, of Huntingdon county.

Michael C. Gelder, of Petrolia, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

Samuel H. Stewart, bankrupt, Greene county. Order made for a hearing on motion for an injunction on the 15th prox., and meantime restraining G. W. G. Waddell.

Wallace & Co. *et al.* vs. John Johnson & Co., Crawford county. Hearing on the exceptions to the confirmation of composition fixed for the 8th prox.

C. H. Armstrong & Son, bankrupts, Allegheny county. Hearing on motion for an injunction fixed for the 1st prox.

Ayers Lynch, bankrupt, Allegheny county. On petition of assignee a rule was granted on the bankrupt to show cause why an attachment for contempt should not issue returnable on the 3d prox.

A. & J. A. Bailee, bankrupts, Allegheny county, Register's report distributing fund confirmed *nisi*.

William McKinney and Samuel McKinney, bankrupts, Allegheny county. Assignee's report of the sale of disputed property confirmed absolutely.

D. and R. Bailee, bankrupts, Allegheny county. Assignee's report of sale of real estate confirmed absolutely.

Charles E. Sackett, bankrupt, Blair county. Order made for final examination of bankrupt, before Register Brotherline, on the 12th prox.

Thomas J. Fearl, bankrupt, Somerset county. Order made directing bankrupt to file with Register a duplicate of his schedules.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

An order was made appointing Wm. Eakey Inspector of Elections for the First district of the Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh.

In the case of Eva L. Hays by her next friend vs. James M. Hays, W. S. Wilson was appointed Commissioner.

Catharine Hubman vs. John H. Hubman, libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Voluntary assignment of Charles Zengenfeldt to Michael Streng; account presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Voluntary assignment of Charles Grassel to Joseph Benedict. Account of assignee confirmed absolutely, and Wm. P. Schell appointed guardian.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Rynd vs. Herron *et al.*; Loveridge vs. Bidwell; Rourke vs. Scully; Stolzenbach vs. Neal; Torrens vs. Nasll *et al.*; Lacey vs. Lewis; Park Savings Bank vs. Barchfield *et al.*; Lambaugh vs. Floyd; Beck vs. Reed *et al.*; Smith vs. Bollman; Jones vs. Penn Bridge Company; Trauerman vs. Brewers Fire Insurance Company of Milwaukee; same vs. National Insurance Company of Allegheny; same vs. Humboldt and Peninsula Insurance Companies; Wilmer vs. Freudenberg.

Common Pleas No. 2—Full Bench.

John R. McCune, trustee, vs. A. D. Miller. Auditor's report presented and confirmed absolutely.

John Wilson & Bros. vs. the Allegheny Trust Company. Motion and reasons for a new trial on part of the defendants.

The Commonwealth for use, vs. D. L. Smith *et al.* Verdict for plaintiff for $103.

Charles V. Krugh vs. Joseph Pfeifer and Adam Ulrich. Louis Kreimendahl was appointed master.

The argument list will be taken up in this court to-day.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Estate of Daniel P. Greenawalt, deceased. Return to order of sale presented and approved *nisi*.

John Bell, deceased. Auditor's report confirmed absolutely.

Samuel M. Kinert, deceased. Time for the return to the *alias* citation extended to Saturday, February 3.

On petition presented, Emma Forsyth was appointed guardian of Willa H. Forsyth, minor.

James Cauley was appointed guardian of Ellen and Catharine Cauley, and his bond was approved.

Arnold Hertz, deceased. Decree of distribution opened and next Wednesday fixed for a hearing.

William Pollock, deceased. Petition of John R. Large for discharge and rule grant ed to show cause. Returnable the 31st instant.

George Krugh, deceased. Petition presented and an order awarded to mortgage real estate of decedent for the sum of $1,456 for one year. Bond of executor in the sum of $3 000 approved.

Rachel Hall *et al.*, minors. Guardian directed to file a bond in the sum of $5,000 and to file an account on or before February 2, 1877.

Charles W. Grubbs, deceased. Petition and citation directed to issue against administrator to file an inventory on account. Returnable ten days after notice.

Estate of Robert Watson, deceased. Petition of inquisition filed and confirmed *nisi*.

John Bauss was discharged from his trust as guardian of Margaret Crossan, minor.

John A. Schuchman. Widow's appraisement presented and approved *nisi*.

Same order made in the estate of Francis Mangis, deceased.

M. D. Hays was appointed guardian of Ann M. Redman *et al.*, minors.

Arthur Hubbard *et al.*, minors. Bond of D. K. Calhour presented and approved.

Estate of T. W. Briggs, deceased. W. C. Aughinbaugh was granted leave to take out of court the sum of $1,500.

Samuel J. Shannon, deceased. Citation directed to issue to administer to file an account, returnable the 3d prox.

John Hodder, deceased. Petition presented and rule granted on Ellen Hodder, administratrix, to show cause why an attachment should not issue.

Quarter Session—Judge Stowe.

This court will not be in session to-day, owing to the death of Judge Stowe's father. Jurors summoned for to-day will not be required until to-morrow.

Legal Notes.

A bill in equity was filed in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, by Robert B. Phillips, as administrator of the estate of William Phillips, vs. the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. The bill recites the connection of the deceased with the building and management of the road, and claims that the company is still indebted to the estate, notwithstanding a suit has been brought against the estate in the name of the railroad company, since the death of Mr. Phillips. The plaintiff asks that the company be restrained from proceeding with the case, and asks for the appointment of a master to state an account.

The administrator of the estate of John Quirk, filed exceptions in the Common Pleas Court No. 2, to the award of the referee, Mr. Hasbrouck, in the distribution of the Sweetwater reward. The exceptions are that there was no legal reference to Mr. Hasbrouck to make the award without exceptions or appeal; that under the act of assembly the following is subject to exceptions; that the referee erred in admitting certain testimony against the claim of the administrator, and finally, that Mr. H. erred in ruling that a police officer could not earn the reward.

The hearing in the injunction proceeding of the Merchants' National Telegraph Company against the Union Telegraph Company to stop the destruction of complainant's property between here and Oil City, was called in the Court of Common Pleas No. 4, on Saturday. Mr. J. F. Slagle appeared for the complainants and Mr. Moreland, Esq., for the defendants. The defendants' counsel stated that he had no argument to make, and the injunction was granted. The hearing was therefore continued until further order of the court.

Judge Hawkins, of the Orphans' Court, discharged Henry Rosenbach from jail, on Saturday after, an imprisonment of nearly two years for contempt of court, in failing to account for some eleven or twelve thousand dollars which had gone into his hands as guardian of the minor children of Baron Myers, deceased. A verdict had been recovered against him and his bondsmen, and the proceedings affirmed by the Supreme Court. On Saturday one of his bondsmen paid $6,000, and was released, and on motion of Weir and Gibson Rosenbach was discharged. After the removal of Rosenbach from the guardianship Colonel Hilands was placed in his stead.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

The argument on the constitutionality of the waiter-girl ordinance is further delayed.

The directors of the Chamber of Commerce will hold their regular meeting this afternoon.

City Councils meet this afternoon when the standing committees for the year will be announced.

The Reform School managers have come to the conclusion of admitting reporters to their meetings.

B. WEIS, leader of the Great Western Band, since its organization has resigned, and is succeeded by Mr. J. Oberhauser.

WILLIAM H. PARKER and M. L. Waldman were the workhouse visitors by Mayor Phillips, on Saturday, for vagrancy.

THE Women's Christian Temperance Union will hold a business meeting at the Alliance rooms this afternoon, at two o'clock.

THE work on Lock No. 3 is progressing favorably, and in less than a week from this time it is believed it will be in order for business.

A MEETING will be held in the First ward, Allegheny, school house Tuesday evening at 7:30, to suggest names for mayor and for ward officials.

R. C. Totten, of this city was elected junior vice-commander of the G. A. R., at the State encampment held in Wilkesbarre on the 24th and 25th insts.

THE Hempfield Railroad is to be extended with a double track over Main street, in the borough of Washington, Pa., to afford proper facilities loading and unloading freight cars.

LAWRENCE SPROAL is now considered out of danger, and his attending physician believes he will be able to be about again in a few days. He is lying at his residence in Allegheny.

CHARLES PFEIFFER died on Saturday morning, leaving, out of a family of seven, only three, the mother, a son and daughter. Smallpox was the terrible disease that did the sad work.

MRS. MARY BYRON REESE, of Ohio, the well known temperance worker, is to make a tour through Eastern Ohio towns, and tell of the great Murphy reformation in Pittsburgh.

FREDERICK WILDS, whose arm was crushed at the Pittsburgh Wagon Works, Monday last, and amputated subsequently by Dr. Dilworth, is recovering. He is sixty-seven years of age.

MR. M. A. DAVIS on Saturday discovered two boys, named George Neal and George Gray, attempting on Fifth avenue to pick the pocket of a lady. They were arrested and committed for trial.

A MAN giving the name of C. Ross picked up a bag of flour at the Pan Handle freight depot and attempted to make off with it but was arrested. He was committed by the Mayor for trial.

ON Friday a silver watch was stolen from George Siemen's house, on Chestnut street, Temperanceville. A man was arrested on suspicion, but there was not sufficient evidence to hold him.

THOMAS KELLY, a tramp, was committed to jail on Saturday by the Mayor to await trial for stealing a horse blanket from John A. Wood. The blanket was found in possession of the accused.

A SPECIAL train on the Fort Wayne road will leave the Federal street depot, Allegheny, at twelve o'clock, noon, to-day, to convey lawyers and any others desirous of attending the funeral of Mr. Hiram Stowe at New Brighton.

EIGHT cases of smallpox were reported to the Health Officer Saturday, five of the patients being located in the Twelfth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth wards. This is the largest number of cases reported in one day during the week.

A POCKETBOOK containing between eight and nine dollars was stolen on Saturday from the house of Patrick Kreuger, 62 Hemlock street, Allegheny. It was lying on the counter, when a small boy snatched it and ran out.

A SPECIAL train will leave the Union Depot to-day at twelve o'clock, noon, to convey members of the Pittsburgh bar and others desiring to attend the funeral of Mr. Hiram Stowe at New Brighton. Tickets will be furnished at reduced rates.

SHERIFF MUNSON, of Center country, delivered at the penitentiary on Saturday two boys convicted respectively of forgery and entering a building with felonious intent, one being sentenced to imprisonment for fifteen and the other for eighteen months.

A YOUNG man named Charles Callahan was committed to jail, on Saturday, by the Mayor for picking the pocket of a lady while passing along Market street. Callahan was caught in the act by Mr. Beinstein who had been watching his movements.

WILLIAM BARR, of Chestnut alley, Twenty-ninth ward, on his return from a Murphy meeting on Saturday evening, discovered that his house had been entered by a thief, who had searched it so industriously as to find a ten dollar bill between the leaves of the family Bible.

A BARBER named Banks and his wife, living at No. 3 Wood street, were found in a destitute condition last week. He could get no work and they were without food or raiment. Besides Mrs. Banks was ascertained to be demented. A commitment for Dixmont was procured for her.

MESSRS. ANDERSON & PASSAVANT, successors to Anderson & Woods, have the contract for supplying the crucible steel to be run into the wires of the East river bridge, obtaining it from J. Lloyd Haigh, who was awarded the contract for furnishing the same at the sum of $591,000.

A COLORED man who has during the past year held the position of janitor in the offices of the Prothonotary an 1 Sheriff, has been discharged for carrying away blanks and selling them to a second-hand dealer. It is estimated that stationery to the amount of $1,000 has been spirited away.

REV. W. F. BROWN, of Cannonsburg, has received a call to the First Presbyterian church of Newark, Ohio, the pulpit recently vacated by Dr. Prestley, of this city. Mr. Brown accepts the call conditionally, going to Newark for a term of three months, at the end of which time he will inform the charge whether he will continue or not.

THE names of the persons in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, who have been prosecuted for fraudulently obtaining money from the Allegheny Poor Board by false pretenses are John Tooney, Pat Roland, David Morgan, Pat McCarthy, Thomas Fox, Dan and Pat McCarthy, Pat Gregon, Martin Durking, James Kennedy and William Sabey. They have an opportunity of settling the cases by returning the goods or its equivalent in money, and escape the consequences of prosecution. Two of them have complied with these terms already. They blame it all on their wives, saying that they got the things without their knowledge.

The New State Project.

Every one does not laugh at the suggestion, emanating from the Pittsburgh Councils, that in case the removal of the capital to Philadelphia is pressed, it will be in order to move in the project for the organization of the new State of Western Pennsylvania. The Tamsqua *Courier* treats the subject seriously in these words:

Whether the protest of the people of Pittsburgh, concerning the removal of the capital of Pennsylvania to Philadelphia, is received with derision by the Eastern members of the Legislature, or not, their threat to ask for the formation of a new State has more meaning than might first appear. The Western part of Pennsylvania is rich in resources sufficient to make as rich a State as it is now a populous country. The coal, oil, iron ore and lumber, together with the large and productive area of agricultural country, would make West Pennsylvania a powerful State. The overflowing of the Ohio at Pittsburgh, and of the lakes at Erie, together with the entire petroleum trade, is alone sufficient to sustain thrice the amount of territory which would most likely be set apart for a new State, and the manufacturing interests of Pittsburgh, the Shenango Valley and Erie are fully as extensive as can be found anywhere in the country within the same area of territory. Indeed the western border of the State, for a distance of one hundred miles, is a continuous succession of mines, furnaces, mills and factories, including Erie, Sharpsville, Meadville, Greenville, Sharon, Corry, Titusville, Wheatland, Middlesex, New Castle, Beaver Falls, Rochester, Allegheny City and Pittsburgh. Further in the interior is the petroleum, the agricultural and lumber interests. Another very heavy interest is the tanneries of Warren and Erie counties, the largest in the United States. Altogether, Western Pennsylvania is prepared to set up shop with a working capital and stock in trade which no other new State was ever favored with, and the threat of the Pittsburgh people is not a vain one. For many years Erie has been the principal shipping port for bituminous coal for the lake trade, and at that point is the only lake port in the State, the loss to the old Commonwealth would be a severe one. The coal trade of Pittsburgh extends not only to Fort Benton and New Orleans by water, but over the Erie and Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroads throughout the entire Northwest, whilst her coke trade reaches almost every State in the Union. And as a special feature of the manufacturing interests of Pittsburgh nothing exceeds its glass, of which it produces more than all other localities in the United States. With such powerful interests as these to build a State upon, Pittsburgh can with the utmost assurance ask for the new State of West Pennsylvania, and she, of Allegheny county, will be sustained by all the counties west of the Allegheny Mountains, comprising Erie, Crawford, Venango, Mercer, Lawrence, Warren, Elk, Forrest, Armstrong, Clarion, Jefferson, Butler, Indiana, Westmoreland, Cambria, Washington, Greene and Fayette, with a population, according to the census of 1870, of 893,869, and at the present time of not less than one million people.

There may be something to laugh at in this, but in the elegant language of the sport, "we can't see it."

The Bliss Fund.

H. K. Porter, Treasurer of the P. P. Bliss Fund, acknowledges the following additional receipts from Sabbath schools in the vicinity:

Wylie Avenue A. M. E.	$ 1 60
Brookville M. E.	2 35
Central Presbyterian, Pittsburgh	4 57
Allentown M. E.	1 15
Second Presbyterian, Allegheny	10 00
Swissvale Presbyterian (additional)	25
Y. M. C. A., New Florence	1 25
Methodist Episcopal, New Florence	1 25
Presbyterian, New Florence	1 15
Banksville M. E.	4 00
Tarentum Presbyterian	2 00
Total	$ 27 80
Previously acknowledged	375 00
Total	$402 80

MILTON B. EMMETT, a few years ago a Lieutenant of Police, was arrested on Saturday and will have a hearing to-day on a charge of complicity in a number of petty robberies. Mrs. Emmett and her son are in jail on five informations charging them with larceny, and it is expected that Milton, the husband, knows something about the thefts.

"A FRIEND in need is a friend indeed." Such a friend is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which should be in every family; it only costs 25 cents a bottle and may save many a doctor bill.

Change of Time Allegheny Valley Railroad.

The following changes will be made on new schedule, taking effect Monday, January 29, 1877:

(City Time).

Buffalo Express going north will leave at 7:40 A. M. instead of 8:00 A. M.

Night Express will leave at 8:20 P. M. instead of 8:25 P. M.

Buffalo Express, coming south, will arrive at 8:50 P. M. instead of 7:58 P. M.

Emlenton and Reynoldsville accommodation will arrive at 11:35 A. M. instead of 11:15 A. M.

Patrons of a First-Class Hotel

Justly consider themselves entitled to comfortable rooms, a bounteful bill of fare and courteous treatment in the office. All these, combined in a desirable degree of elegance throughout, are to be found at the Colonade Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the falsity of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. These are opposition that "Consumption is incurable" deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease, and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making an effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that *Consumption can be cured*, and that it *has been cured* in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone, in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case.

Dr. Schenck himself, who enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years, was supposed at one time to be at the very gate of death. His physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was saved by the above medicines, and, since his recovery, many thousands similarly affected have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success.

Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists. MWF

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Complications.

GREAT BRITAIN'S POSITION—A SPEECH BY MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, January 27.—Mr. Gladstone, in a speech at Taunton to-day, said: We ought to mind our own business; and why we should mind the Eastern question is because we have chosen to make it our own question. It was made our business under circumstances which no true-hearted Englishman will disown. I have had within a few days the honor of a letter from Mr. Schuyler, United States Secretary of Legation and Consul General at Constantinople, in which he says he is about to make a further report on the trials and executions in, and on the state of Bulgaria. I think you will find in it," he writes, "abundant confirmation of the remark at which Selim Effidi took offence." I quote this because those who wish to lull the people of England into ignobile slumber are fond of saying there has been exaggeration on this subject. There has been no exaggeration except the exaggeration that the Turks had in their capacity and desire of reform. Do not listen to that for a moment; but as to the black deeds in Bulgaria, the whole vocabulary of human language is insufficient to paint. The people of England are bound to resist the seductive language of those who tell them, now the conference has met and failed, that there is no more to be done. It is you, the people of England, whose resources and whose actions have maintained Turkey in the position of power she has so absolutely misused. After the Crimean war the European Powers took the engagement of Turkey to do her part. They declared by the treaty of Paris that they would not interfere with her in the fulfilment of that engagement. The result is that the treaty of Kainardji, concluded a century ago, which gave Russia the right to interface for the protection of Turkey's Christian subjects, was destroyed and we, in conjunction with France, destroyed that right. Can anything be more plain than if we destroyed that right we cannot divest ourselves of the obligation to put in its place something equivalent or better. Therefore, to say our responsibilities are discharged by having sent an honorable man to Constantinople to give the Porte good advice and then come away with nothing but a refusal of that advice in his recollection, is nothing more nor less than mockery. Doubtless you have read on various occasions the speeches of the Prime Minister. I have not sought to make this speech an attack on the Government. I think we are justified in attacking them, and it is just possible that the proper time I may be taking a share in doing so; but the sett